has made very profita-
publican.

ITEMS.

nquest yesterday after-
melia Smith, at No. 240
who was fatally burned
her clothes taking fire
verdict was rendered that
fatally burned to death.

iding at No. 111 South
room broken into early
$51 taken from the pock-

liards for $100 a side was
Hall, 732 State street, last
amateur players, D. Scott
his city. The game was
leman, the winner leading
. The largest runs made
1, 99; Scott, 111, 57, 39.
Scott, 17 2-9. Time of
tes. A return game will be
ace on Wednesday evening

articles to be sent to the
om Chicago, is a bound col-
ographs illustrating the ex-
pedition under Col. Barlow
the Corps of Engineers,
e pictures, twenty-eight in
e most romantic and pic-
the National Park of the
The collection was bound by
., Nos. 137 and 139 State
the most elegant specimens
escription ever exhibited in
ing is done in Levante mo-
nglish calf, and ornamented
The imprint of the binders is
book. Their excellent work-
oubtedly attract its share of

Wanted.
Springfield Republican.—one of the
of Dr. Holland's—one of the
his concentrated earnestness
is even more timely now than
the Republican in 1856, when
nd falsehood of many of the
s led those who sat too near
and the secret actions of men
e despairing cry for a new dis-

time like this demands
at hearts, true faith, and ready

of office does not kill;
ls of office cannot buy;
pinions and a will;
or; man who will not lie;
d before a demagogue,
cherous flatteries without winking.
wned, who live above the fog
d in private thinking;
ide with their thumb-worn creeds,
sions and their little deeds,—
strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
and, and waiting Justice sleeps.

Live-Stock Market.
March 5.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day.
for the week, 3,213. Market active
e. About 1,100 head were disposed,
llinois steers, av 1,165@1,339 lbs, at
Missouri steers, av 1,191@1,312 lbs,
Indiana steers, av 1,012@1,021 lbs, at
ichigan steers, av 1,201 lbs, at $5.37½;
av 1,034 lbs, at $4.87½; 18 Ohio
$5.75.
HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head;
4,800 head. Market dull, and but
; no sales to record.
to-day, 3,300; total for the week,
loads in the pens for sale; the
through consignments; prices
$5.60.

Dry Goods Market.
arch 5.—The trade movement was
on account of the cold weather, but
distributed large quantities of do-
d dress goods. Cotton goods are
market is exceptionally strong and
of spring styles are active, and the
large orders for their new pro-
Spot" and medium colored prints are
ginghams move briskly, and the sev-
old up by the agents. Woolens are
the Daily Bulletin says foreign goods
auction rooms sold ribbons and dress
were crowded with buyers.

urgh Cattle Market.
March 5.—CATTLE—Market slow;
$6.25@6.60; stockers, $3.00@4.00;
quiet; arrivals heavy; best, $6.25@
.00@5.50; common, $4.00@4.50.
dull; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia,
$5.30@5.40.

sburgh Oil Market.
March 5.—Crude petroleum market
quotations established. Refined
d prices drooping, 14⅛@14⅜c.

MARRIAGES.
CKIN—On Tuesday, March 4, 1873, by
Charles Wright, of this city, and
kin, of Philadelphia. No cards.
s papers please copy.

DEATHS.
funeral of Miss Josie Parke will take
esidence of William Adams, Esq., 102
Friday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m.
land.
Wednesday, March 5, at 1 o'clock a. m.,
widow of the late Jacob Smith, aged
at 11 o'clock a. m., from the residence
East Sixteenth-st. Friends are in-
ther notice.
Homewood, Ill., March 4, 1873, James
son of Elias Smith, of East Lexington,
-law of the late P. Arensberg, of Lancas-
Halifax papers please copy.
H—On Tuesday, March 4, Albert H., son
H Hainsworth, of pneumonia, aged
residence, 33 Loomis-st., on Thursday,
p. m. Friends of the family invited.
papers please copy.
Wednesday, March 5, 1873, Willie A.,
Thomas and Sarah G. Crouch, aged 6
family are invited to attend the funeral
at 11 o'clock a. m., from the residence
Calumet-av.
On Wednesday, March 5, 1873, at the res-
ents, 105 Myrick-av., Harry G. Griffiths,
day, March 8, at 10 o'clock a. m., from
Baptist Church.
Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., on
ch 5, Mrs. C. N. Conkey, sister of Or-
Clinton E., Harlan, and Mrs. Albert

AUCTION SALES.
P. GORE & CO.,
and 26 East Randolph-st.
of Household Goods.
Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Show
Sewing Machines, Mirrors, English
Yellow and Rockingham Ware,
Mattresses, Pianos, 50 Rolls Carpet (to
on three floors.
URDAY, March 8, at 9½ o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

A. BUTTERS & CO.
THURSDAY, MARCH 6,
and 57 South Canal-st.,
ds, Clothing, Furs, &c.
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WEST ADAMS-ST.
Mortgage Sale
AUCTION,
THE ENTIRE
HOLD FURNITURE
West Adams-st., on FRIDAY MORN-
10 o'clock, consisting of Brussels and
Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitch-
Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, &c.
ELLISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
87 Market-st.

J. M. REYNOLDS.
OLDS, Auctioneer, will sell, FRIDAY.
o'clock,
199 LA SALLE-ST.,
ring and Slicing Knives,
orted Shells,
d Springs and Mattresses,
Stoves, &c., &c.

T. S. FITCH & CO.
ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Sales at our Salesroom, 157 Dearborn-
day, at 3 o'clock p. m. Particulars at
in your list. Special attention given to
Y, March 5, will be sold three 25 acre Lots
Subdivision, in the immediate vicinity
line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway,
T. S. FITCH & CO.

BANKRUPT SALE,
of Wines, Liquors, and Empty
tles, &c., at 221 West Randolph-
March 10, at 10 a. m.
R. E. JENKINS, Assignee.

nts Received Too Late for Classi-
fication.
LABORERS AT 51 NORTH

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1873. NUMBER 200.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Fifty-Six Columns of Choice Reading Matter.

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THE TOPICS OF THE TIME,
NOTES AND OPINIONS.

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Home Themes,
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Political Affairs,
Art Matters.

An Outspoken and Fearless Journal of Events.

Collated from the Daily Editions.

Expressly Edited for the Weekly Issue.

FIRST PAGE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK—Washington—Congress—The State Capital—Legislative—Political—Foreign—Obituary—Personal—Money and Business—Railroad Affairs—Fraud and Theft—Crime—Disasters—Fires—Miscellaneous.
MRS. SAM JONES—A New Law for Married Women—Mrs. J. is Very Much Perplexed to Know What Kind of Woman "Femme Sole" May Be—About Farmers Going to Law, and How Sam Got Out of a Lawsuit—A Repentant Husband—A Happy Couple.
THE FIELD AND STABLE—Contracted Heels—Treatment—Defays' Method.

SECOND PAGE.

EDITORIALS—Paragraphs; The River and Harbor Bill—Who Is Running the State Government?—Injunction Against the Dissolution of the Credit Mobilier Company—The Congressional Verdict in the Credit Mobilier Case—One of the Most Serious Effects of the Credit Mobilier Developments—The Railroad Freight Question in the Minnesota Legislature—No Official Cognizance to be Taken by Congress of the Fraudulent Acts of Its Members Committed During a Former Congress—Mr. Colfax's Intercession with the Post-Office Department in Behalf of Nesbitt—The $1,000 Gifts from Nesbitt to Colfax—Trade of the Credit Mobilier Congressmen Against the Newspapers—Legislative Establishment of Passenger Fares on Iowa Railroads—The Principal Point Made in Oakes Ames' Defense—Comparison Between the South Sea Bubble and the Credit Mobilier; The Railroads and the Farmers; A Lame and Impotent Conclusion; The Agricultural Society; Discoveries in Western America.
ORIGINALITY IN LITERATURE—An Essay by Prof. William Mathews, of the University of Chicago.

THIRD PAGE.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION—Meeting of Farmers at Earlville, Ill.—Speech by A. J. Grover; Convention of Farmers at Centralia, Ill.—Speech by W. C. Flagg; Convention of Farmers at Bloomington, Ill.; Letter from the Hon. Josiah Quincy; Opinions of Illinois Newspapers.
THE FARM AND GARDEN—Fish-Culture—Restocking the Rivers—Trout Park—Artificial Breeding—Brook or Speckled Trout in Illinois—How the Eggs Are Hatched—A Remarkable Grove of Native Arbor-Vitae—Fifteen Hundred Years Ago—How Came They Thus Now Here?—White Cedar—Farm of David Hammond—Its Advantages for Trout-Fish Culture—State Aid for the Propagation of Fish.

FOURTH PAGE.

EDITORIALS—Paragraphs: The Fabulous Chase-Inheritance—The Railroad Question and the Courts—Railroad Troubles in England—The Credit Mobilier Spirit in Prussia; The Last Outrage; The Grain Trade; The Fruit Prospect.
A CHICAGO EXPOSITION—Meetings of Citizens—Discussions of Various Plans for a Grand Fair—Proposed Crystal Palace—Mass Meeting to be Held March 8.
THE APIARY—Effect of Variation of Temperature upon the Bees—Honey and Prepared Food for Bees—Bee-Feeders—Prevention Against Moth-Millers.
A CHINESE MURDER—Horrible Crime—A Man Bitten to Death.
THE RAILROAD QUESTION—Views of Various Illinois Journals.
CREDIT MOBILIER—The Censuring of Ames and Brooks.
A FOX-CHASE—Reynard's Race for Life.

FIFTH PAGE.

WASHINGTON—The Second Inauguration of President Grant—The Procession, Ceremonies, and Festivities—The Inaugural Address; Bills Left Over and Bills Approved.
POMEROY—Majority and Minority Reports of the Investigating Committee.
CREDIT MOBILIER—A Leading Administration Organ on the Action of the House.
THE STATE CAPITAL—The Railroad Commission; Railroad Suits for Trespass; The Farmers of Sangamon County in Convention—Ex-Gov. Palmer's Views on the Railroad Question—Illinois Commissioners to Attend the Vienna Exposition.
MASONRY—Mohammedan Brethren.
JOE SMITH—A Portrait of the Mormon Prophet.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIXTH PAGE.

WASHINGTON—The Conspiracy to Seize the Public Lands—History of the Land Office—Grants of Lands to Railroads—The Iowa and Kansas Railway Systems—Kansas as a Specimen Railroad State—Decline of Morals, Real Estate, and Liberty, in That Commonwealth.
A KISS—A Comic Poem.
FECUNDITY—Seven Children at Three Births.
CREDIT MOBILIER—Report of the Senate Committee on the Cases of Patterson, Harlan, and Others.
"DOCTORED" BARLEY—Why Brewers Desire Light Barley.
BUILDING MATTERS—New Hotels, Stores, Residences, &c.—Extension of the Post-Office Premises.
THE ALTON RAILWAY DECISION—Note from the Hon. Gustavus Koerner.
RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES—Amendatory Bill Introduced in the Lower House of the Illinois General Assembly.
EXTRAORDINARY DEPRAVITY—The Latest Exploit of Mrs. Louisa Boyce.
THE PUBLIC DEBT—Statement for March 1.
SAW MILLS—A Big Cut.

SEVENTH PAGE.

BEECHER—The Great Brooklyn Pulpit Orator in Chicago—His First Visit to the Garden City in Twelve Years—He Tells What He Knows About "Manhood and Money."
THE MINNESOTA WHEAT CROP—From Ten to Twelve Million Bushels Surplus Yet to Go Forward.
ON THE IRON MOUNTAIN—A Thrilling Story by Constance Fenimore Woolson.
MARCH—A Poem.
NEW POLITICAL DEFINITIONS—Apropos of the Credit Mobilier Developments.

EIGHTH PAGE.

MONETARY—Chicago Financial Matters; Cheap Freight Leagues; Currency Inflation.
COMMERCIAL—Chicago Produce Markets; Chicago Live-Stock Market, with a Review for the Week; Kankakee County Dairy Market; Foreign Markets; Buffalo and Watertown Live-Stock Markets; New York, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Cleveland Produce Markets.
THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Prospectus for 1873.

TO RENT.

For Rent.

The Stores and Lofts,
50 & 52 Madison-st.,
Suitable for heavy Wholesale business, or will make two nice Retail Stores of 20x100 each. Lofts light and airy. Apply to CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO., on premises, or to P. C. MAYNARD, National Bank of Commerce.

Houses,
Stores,
Lofts,
Offices.

We have Stores, Lofts, Offices and Basements, at low Rents.
Houses of all grades wanted, for rent or sale.
JACOB C. MAGILL, Real Estate Agent,
81 and 83 South Clark-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

MASS MEETING
OF CITIZENS TO CONSIDER THE PROPOSED
Industrial Exposition.

A mass meeting of all citizens interested in the prosperity of Chicago is hereby called to convene at the "OPEN BOARD" ROOMS of the Board of Trade (on LaSalle-st., next south of the Chamber of Commerce; entrance at rear) on
Saturday Evening, March 8, at 7 1-2 o'clock.
The object of the meeting is to consider the recommendation of the Committee of Twelve, published in Wednesday's papers, and consult whether or not a Grand Inter-State Industrial Exposition shall be held in Chicago next fall. Among the speakers invited to be present and address the meeting are
Hon. Joseph Medill, Hon. A. C. Hesing, Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Ex-Gov. Bross, Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, Henry Greenebaum, Esq., J. H. McVicker, Esq., Charles Randolph, Esq., and other prominent citizens. Let it be borne in mind that the functions of the Committee of Twelve have ceased, and it is now for the business men and citizens of Chicago, of every name and occupation, to take up the matter and institute measures and select man to carry it to a successful conclusion. Therefore let there be a
FULL ATTENDANCE.
By order of the Committee,
JAMES NOWLAN, SECRETARY.

FOR NEW ORLEANS,
TUESDAY, MARCH 11.
THE MAGNIFICENT PASSENGER STEAMER,
GREAT REPUBLIC,
Capt. THORWEGAN, J. P. YOUNG, Clerk, leaves St. Louis positively on March 11 for MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, NATCHEZ, NEW ORLEANS, and all way landings. The passenger accommodations on this palatial Steamer are unsurpassed. For passage apply to
THOMAS MORRISON & CO.,
201 N. Levee, St. Louis.
N. B.—The Republic leaves Cairo Thursday, March 13.

VAN'S RANGES,
Carving Tables, Broilers, &c.
HERON, SMITH & MOOERS,
S. E. cor. Clinton and Washington-sts.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the will of the late John McDowell, of Bay City, Michigan, the premises, consisting of Foundry and Machine Shop, with all the tools, patterns, and appurtenances belonging thereto, also the real estate on which the same is situated, will be sold. This is desirable property, and splendidly located for business, having a river frontage with good wharf extending out nearly 300 feet to the new dock line now established. To such as may desire to purchase, a rare chance is offered.
Apply to THOMAS CHRONE, Executor,
Bay City, Michigan.

THE TAX-SALE

for State and County Taxes for 1871, will commence next Monday, March 10, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the old Court-House.
The sale will be pushed as rapidly as possible, as it is desirable to close it before all the books for taxes of 1872 are returned to me.
J. S. RUMSEY,
County Collector.

THE Largest Stock, Lowest Price, Best Work.
SHORT & BRAYTON,
No. 181 East Madison-st.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

SPRING, 1873.

WE INVITE
Every Gentleman desiring an Elegant Suit, made from extra choice Fabrics, imported expressly for our use, which exactly meets his wants, either for marriage, demi-toilet or business uses, to call on
ELY,
IMPORTING TAILOR,
657 Wabash-av.,
And be "Suited."
Clergymen 10 per cent discount.
ESTABLISHED.......................1854.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's office, northeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership hitherto existing under the firm name of NORTON & FANCHER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
O. W. NORTON.
EDWIN NORTON.
A. H. FANCHER.
D. G. FANNING.
Chicago, Feb. 26, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership. They will settle the accounts of the firm of NORTON & FANCHER, and continue the business under the name of NORTON BROS.
O. W. NORTON, Chicago.
EDWIN NORTON, Chicago.
D. G. FANNING, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Chicago, Feb. 28, 1873.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation this (Friday) evening. Work on P. and M. E. Degrees. By order of the M. E. H. P.
GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

Masonic.
Oriental Lodge No. 33, A. F. and A. M. Regular communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.
Home Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this evening, at hall 134 Twenty-second-st. Special business will be transacted, and by vote of the lodge all members are earnestly requested to be present. By order of W. M.
B. W. LOCKE, Sec'y.

Musicians' Union.
All members have to meet to-morrow (Saturday), March 8, at the hall, 55 North Clark-st., 10 a. m., to follow the funeral of our deceased brother, G. Ebert.
H. SCHOLS, President.
M. MENDELSOHN, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

BARGAINS IN Pianos.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
81 Sixteenth-st.

A. Reed & Sons will move to their new building, cor. Van Buren and Dearborn-sts. (extension), April 1.
Until then they will sell their entire stock of Pianos at the CHEAPEST PRICES EVER OFFERED IN CHICAGO.
A few new first-class Pianos, with outside cases slightly damaged, offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
Also, some good second-hand Pianos.
Every Piano warranted 5 years. Satisfaction given or money refunded.

The Music Trade.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.,
Beg to invite the attention of dealers to their extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestic
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC, AND
MUSIC-BOOKS,
Now the largest and most complete in the country. As their stock includes every article in the music line, dealers ordering through them may rely upon having the same completely filled, thereby saving time and money, and avoiding the delays incident to a division of orders among different houses. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed both in price and quality, as well as in the prompt execution of orders.
☞ Descriptive trade catalogues mailed free to dealers.

500!
PIANOS & ORGANS.
We would call the attention of any one desiring to purchase an ORGAN, to the fact that the
SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN CO,
Are about changing the style of their Cases, and that the present style of Cases will be
Sold at Cost for the Next Thirty Days!
Also a large assortment of
PIANOS at Reduced Prices.
Address or call at W. W. KIMBALL'S Piano-Forte Warerooms, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st., Chicago, Ill.

Pianos and Organs.
F. C. LIGHTE & CO.
HAVE REMOVED
From Wabash-av. corner of Thirteenth-st., to
174 & 176 State-st.

WANTED.

Wanted,

To contract with the best and most energetic man in each County in Illinois and Iowa, to handle our Machines on consignment. Extra inducements offered, and wagons furnished. None but SUPERIOR MEN, wanting to make a business of it, need apply. Address, giving particulars of former business, and references,
THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
941 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

FOR SALE.

GUMLABELS
AND
Shipping Tags,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

Brick for Sale.
Racine and Milwaukee Colored, Pressed, and Common Brick for sale at No. 78 North LaSalle-st.
C. A. SMITH & CO.

OFFICE DESKS,
Chairs, and Library Furniture. BOSTWICK'S, Large Stock and Low Prices, at
119 and 121 West Washington-st.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,
Mined by Kirkland & Co., Vendors, Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by C. H. DYER & CO.,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

TO PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND Periodicals IN THE UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

We are revising our RATE BOOKS, and PUBLISHERS of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS are requested to send us their revised card of rates for advertising.
H. H. CHANDLER & CO.'S
Newspaper Advertising Agency,
N. E. cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED
PERMANENTLY to
No. 82 STATE-ST.
J. G. LANGGUTH,
OPTICIAN.

REMOVAL.
J. P. DALTON
WILL REMOVE TO
80 AND 82 RANDOLPH-ST.
About March 1. Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Refrigerators, Ice Boxes and the largest stock of House Furnishing Goods in the West.

ART GALLERY.

$3 ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS $3
Of the FINEST QUALITY, at
$3 BRAND'S STUDIO, $3
596 WABASH-AV.
$3.00 PER DOZEN.
$3 COPYING. $3
TAKE YOUR
Old Pictures of Deceased Friends
$3 To BRAND'S, to have them beautifully copied and enlarged. $3
BRAND'S ART GALLERY,
596 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

The Commercial Loan Co.
SAVINGS BANK
No. 59 North Clark-st., corner Michigan-st.
No. 128 Archer-av., Junc. Twenty-second-st.
OFFICE HOURS—From 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. daily (except Sundays and holidays), and Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
This Savings Bank pays its depositors six per cent interest on any amount up to ten thousand dollars for every full month their money remains on deposit.
Money deposited before the 10th day of any month will draw interest from the first day of the same month, provided the money so deposited remains at least three months.
Money may be drawn out any time during business hours, without previous notice.
CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - - - $100,000
Liability of Stockholders above Capital, - - - - - $100,000
Incorporated by the State of Illinois. Charter Perpetual.
TOLMAN WHEELER, President.
MILFORD D. BUCHANAN, Vice President.
FRED. MEYER, Cashier.
WM. H. ROOD, Secretary.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
14 Wall-st., N. Y.
ANDREWS & CO.,
10 Place Vendome, PARIS.
Travelers' Credits
Issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
And in francs on PARIS,
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.
Circular Notes,
Of £10, £20, and £50 on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Commercial Credits; Exchange on London & Paris.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
WRENN & BREWSTER,
96 Washington-st.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed. Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

DIG.
Overdue claims adjusted promptly in all parts of the country or no charges. No attorneys' fees in suits. We want to rent a large office, with vault. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 165 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Collaterals. Commercial Paper wanted.
By HAMMOND & GAGE,
54 Washington-st.

STATIONERY.

J. M. W. JONES,
STATIONER,
PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
65 South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

NEW ORLEANS.

Additional Details of the Conflict on Wednesday Night.

Capture of Odd Fellows Hall by Kellogg's Police.

The McEnery Legislature Prevented from Assembling.

Arrest of a Number of Fusionist Legislators.

Correspondence Between McEnery and Gen. Emory.

All Quiet in the City at Latest Advices.

THE RISING.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—This morning's *Times* has the following: In the early part of yesterday rumors prevailed to the effect that something serious was on foot. It was generally supposed that the success attending the demonstration on the previous evening would be followed up by attacks on the different stations throughout the city. A thousand different reports prevailed during the morning, but at noon the excitement had gradually subsided, there being nothing further done to warrant the feeling. Later in the day, however, and toward nightfall, it became evident that a movement of some sort was on foot. Bodies of men were assembled at different points in the central portion of the city, and arms were freely displayed. It was said upon the streets that one of the large political clubs had offered Gov. McEnery 4,000 men early in the afternoon, and the increased number of the bodies appearing seemed to justify this assertion. A company of about 100 was assembled at the lower part of Camp street, another on Poydras and Magazine, and another gathering was reported in the neighborhood of the sugar sheds.

OPENING THE BALL.

At about 9:30 a squad of militia moved down Royal street, and emerging into the plaza in front of the St. Louis Cathedral, fired into the station-house. The fire was returned from the building, a ball grazing Gen. Ogden's shoulder. The militia retreated, but in about twenty minutes were reinforced by some 300 men. Pickets were then stationed at the intersection of Royal street with Toulouse, St. Peter with St. Ann street, and the head of St. Peter street, and at the corner of Chartres and St. Ann streets. There was also a guard placed at the corner of Chartres and Toulouse.

After this first brush the station-house was closed and bolted.

RAID ON THE GUNSHOPS.

The stores of P. Burond and J. Guilfoux and L. E. Lee, containing arms, were broken open by the militia, and their contents were appropriated.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.

About 9:45 Gen. Badger, with three companies of police, numbering eighty men each, and one piece of artillery, formed at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets. The piece was soon after limbered up and taken down the street, the police marching by fours on Banquette street. When they reached Toulouse street the firing commenced, a raking volley being delivered from the corner of Jefferson street. The police returned the fire, but in the confusion had some difficulty in unlimbering the piece. There was a continuous musketry fire for about five minutes, when, at last, the gun was gotten into position, and discharged twice down Chartres street. This caused some indecision in the ranks of the militia, and they fell back momentarily, but quickly rallied, and the firing was resumed. A final shot was discharged from the gun, and the militia retreated into Jackson Square, the police remaining on Chartres, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

So far as is known, one man was killed and eight wounded on the side of the militia. There was only one casualty reported among the police,—a man being slightly wounded in the arm.

REINFORCED.

At 10 o'clock the militia were being rapidly reinforced from all quarters of the city, the squads leaving in the direction of Jackson Square.

ENTER THE UNITED STATES.

Lieut. King, of Gen. Emory's staff, arrived on the scene of action at the corner of St. Peter street and the levee, at 10:30 o'clock, and asked for the commander of the mob. Some one informed the officer that "this was not a mob, but the real citizens of New Orleans." Col. Ogden and Gen. Waggaman coming up, the United States officers informed them that they came from Gen. Emory, and had orders to request the militia to disperse, adding, at the same time, that "Gen. Emory had received instructions to that effect from Washington." Col. Ogden responded that he would order the men to retire and disperse immediately. He requested that Mr. Bend, who held a position in the court buildings, would be permitted to pass through the lines with his men. The officer said that he could merely submit this request to the commander of the police. Col. Ogden went down and endeavored to have Mr. Bond released, but his efforts were of no avail.

We learn that about this time Gen. Waggaman, commanding the militia, was met by Gen. Smith, of the United States Army, in front of the Cathedral. Gen. Smith requested Gen. Waggaman, in the name of the United States, to disperse, which the latter at once complied with, remarking, at the same time: "Gen. Smith, despite your courtesy, I cannot say I am glad to meet you, since it appears that I am destined to have that pleasure only in the capacity of a prisoner." It will be remembered that Gen. Waggaman surrendered the Armory to this officer last December. Afterward the crowd gradually dispersed and left the police in quiet possession of the buildings.

The action of the United States troops was taken in obedience to the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1873.
To Gen. W. H. Emory, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:
The President directs you to prevent any violent interference with the State Government of Louisiana. Acknowledge receipt.
W. T. SHERMAN, General.
(Signed)

RECAPTURED.

The Seventh Precinct Station was recaptured by the Metropolitans at 2:30 o'clock this morning. Gen. Badger, with 80 men and one piece of artillery, reached the station, and, making a detour to the rear of the building, advanced toward it, and sent Officer Murphy to demand their surrender. Before he reached the police-station the attacking party were received with a volley from the shot-guns of perhaps 75 men, and immediately returned the fire. The men on duty retreated, and the police, rushing in, captured the station and seven prisoners.

THE WOUNDED.

It was then ascertained that M. K. Chandler, a citizen, had been mortally wounded, a ball penetrating his abdomen. Another man, named Ernst Livandas, was struck in the arm with a buckshot. Chandler was conveyed to the opposite drug store, where a physician attended him, but no hopes were entertained for his recovery. the attending physician expressing his opinion that his death was momentarily to be expected.

ALL QUIET.

At half-past 3 o'clock all was quiet. The police at that hour returned to the upper portion of the market-house, leaving a small guard on duty.

10 p. m.—The city is perfectly quiet this morning, and no trouble is apprehended to-day.

It is now stated that Gov. McEnery did not authorize the movement made by the militia last night.

The Metropolitans are in quiet possession, with United States troops in the rear, supporting their station. The militia have all dispersed.

Citizens generally seem to regard the attack last night as premature. The object of the Fusionists in making it does not clearly appear, but it is supposed to have been with a view of showing that the people would not quietly submit to the Kellogg Government.

KELLOGG'S ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following dispatch was received last night by Marshal Packard from Governor Kellogg:

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—An armed mob of several hundred attacked the Police-Station and Court Building. We had about one hundred police, who repulsed the mob, driving them off, it is reported, killing and wounding several. General Badger, with a force, came upon their rear, capturing and disarming a large number. The police-stations are filling up with prisoners. A company of troops came up just after the mob was driven off. They are scattering to their homes. The mob was distinctly ordered to disperse before there was any firing. The attack was commenced by them.

THE M'ENERY STATE-HOUSE CAPTURED.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6—11:30 a. m.—The Kellogg Metropolitan Police, armed as infantry, have just taken possession of Odd Fellows' Hall, where the McEnery Legislature have heretofore met. Mr. J. C. Monroe, Speaker of the House, and other members who were in the hall at the time, were taken to the First Precinct Police Station. About 100 Metropolitans occupy Lafayette Square. Considerable excitement exists, and a large crowd is gathering about the square and Odd Fellows' Hall.

EMORY TO SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—General Sherman received the following this afternoon:

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Since my dispatch of 11:15, the city has been perfectly quiet. Order prevails everywhere this morning. I think the announcement of the President's order to me of last night will effect a permanent settlement of the trouble here.
(Signed) W. W. EMORY, Colonel Commanding.

M'ENERY TO EMORY.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—The following correspondence explains itself, and shows that the mastery of the situation rests with the Federal forces:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, March 6.
Maj.-Gen. Emory, Commanding the Department of the Gulf:
GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to you the inquiry, whether or not the action of the Metropolitan Police force of this city in the seizure of the Odd Fellows' Hall this morning, and the armed prevention by force of the assembling of the Legislature of this State in said hall meets with your countenance and approval, and whether or not the United States forces under your command will support this armed occupation of that building? I have the honor, General, to remain your obedient servant,
JOHN MCENERY,
Governor of Louisiana.

EMORY TO M'ENERY.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, March 6, 1873.
To Hon. John McEnery:
SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day.
In reply, I have to state that the seizure of the said building by the Metropolitan Police was without my knowledge, and made without conference with me. In regard to any expression of opinion as to the act, having no authority in the premises, I must respectfully decline to make any reply. In answer to that part of your letter which asks whether my command will support this armed occupation of that building, I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a telegram received last night, from which you will see that it is made my duty to prevent any violent interference with the State Government of Louisiana. Previous instructions have directed me to recognize the Government of the State of Louisiana to be that represented by the Hon. William P. Kellogg. If the act referred to by you in your letter is the act of Gov. Kellogg and of the Government of the State of Louisiana, represented by the Hon. William P. Kellogg; if the act referred to by you in your letter is the act of the Government of the State of Louisiana, represented by him, and any violence is used to interfere with this act, I shall, most assuredly, consider it my duty, under my instructions, to use the whole force of the United States at my disposal to prevent such violent interference. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,
W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

[The telegram alluded to above is the one received from General Sherman last night, which was sent hence this morning.]

THE BATTLE GROUND.

Large numbers of people this forenoon visited the scene of the affray last night. The effect of the fire of canister was visible in two or three places, several of the iron columns of the balcony of the building on the corner of St. Peter and Chartres streets being perforated, and one being knocked down and broken into splinters. The railing of Jackson Square is broken in several places, and here and there the buildings near it are chipped. The trees in the Square are fairly riddled with bullets, and the ground strewn with broken branches. This gives a faint idea of the severity and briskness of the fire. The police held the street immediately in front of the station. They are armed with Winchester rifles. The station itself is occupied by United States soldiers, who have their guns stacked in the court yard, with several sentries guarding them. People were constantly entering the office, inquiring for friends and relatives. Permission to see them, however, with one or two exceptions, was refused.

ARRESTS.

About fifty citizens, or militia, who participated in last night's affray, was arrested, charged with violating the act of Congress, passed April 20, 1871. [Section 2 of an act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and for other purposes, volume 17, United States Statutes at Large.] They were taken before a United States Commissioner and released on $1,000 bail each.

ALL QUIET.

The city is very quiet this evening. It is believed no further demonstration will be made while the United States troops remain in charge.

FUSIONISTS DISCHARGED.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Moncure, and other members of the Fusion Legislature, arrested this morning by the Metropolitans, were released soon afterwards.

THE FUSION LEGISLATURE

met this afternoon at the St. James Hotel, and passed a joint resolution, protesting, in the name of the people of the State, against the interference of the military of the United States Government in capturing the State troops, and in again supporting the city police in the seizure of the State House, Odd Fellows' Hall, the place of the meeting of the General Assembly at the time of its session, and in debarring therefrom members of the General Assembly, and in violently seizing and imprisoning several members of this body, and we call the serious attention of Congress and the people of the Union to these oppressive, dangerous, and arbitrary measures.

THE KELLOGG LEGISLATURE

adjourned at 10 o'clock to-night, sine die.

ALL QUIET.

At this hour, 10:30 p. m., the city is very quiet.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Probabilities—The area of lowest barometer will move on Friday southeast and eastward over Wisconsin. Brisk southerly winds, with cloudy and threatening weather, continue from the Gulf coast to the upper lakes. Southwest winds backing to southeast, with cloudy weather, will prevail in the Middle and Eastern States. South and east winds will prevail in the Eastern, Gulf, and South Atlantic States, with rising temperature and cloudy weather. The area of lowest barometer will be followed by north and west winds over Dakota and Minnesota, and preceded on Friday morning by high northeast winds on Lake Superior.

Police Justice Cowhided.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—W. F. Straub, Judge of the Police Court, was cowhided this afternoon by Mrs. Lytle, wife of a gambler, and mother of "Kid" Lytle, a notorious boy thief, who has been sentenced many times during the last six years in the Police Court. He was once sent to the House of Refuge, whence he managed to get removed to the Reform Farm, whence he escaped. The charge of the heavy bond robbery in New York State recently was not proven against him. In sentencing him to the Work House Judge Straub alluded to this, which is the offense which the woman said led her to assault him. "Kid" Lytle has been distinguished for numerous charges of petty crimes from which he escaped punishment.

Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, March 6.—The steamships Hecla, Anglia, and Moravian have arrived out.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Arrived, the steamship Frisia, from Hamburg.

Not Guilty.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—In the case of Jesse Upperco, on trial for the murder of his aunt, Mrs. Amelia Wheat, in August last, the jury this afternoon rendered a verdict of "Not guilty."

WASHINGTON.

Kelley's Mobilier Stock Goes Into the Conscience Fund.

How Spencer, of Alabama, Was Nearly Made Senator.

Few Changes to Be Made Among the Office-Holders.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADDITION TO THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Judge Poland addressed a letter to-day to United States Treasurer Spinner, wherein he inclosed the ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock which Oakes Ames insists belongs to Judge Kelley, but which the Judge refuses to own, together with a certified check for $329 on the First National Bank of this city, drawn to Judge Poland's order and signed by Kelley. The amount of the check is the dividend on the stock paid Kelley by Ames. In his letter to Treasurer Spinner, Judge Poland says he indorses the shares of stock, and also the check, in pursuance of an arrangement made between Kelley and Ames. He requests Spinner to call upon Ames for the balance of the accrued dividends on the stock, which will amount to some $4,000 or $5,000. The Credit Mobilier shares are to be sold if Spinner can find a customer for them, and then the whole amount covered into the Treasury. Ames told Kelley that he was a fool for handing the proceeds of his Credit Mobilier transaction over to Spinner: "If you don't want it," says Ames, "you ought to give it to the officers of the Union Pacific Railroad. It belongs to them more than it does to the United States." Upon the whole, however, Kelley thought the Government had been swindled by the Credit Mobilier people, and he wanted to make restitution so far as he was concerned. Kelley left to-day for home, saying he felt better now that he had made a clean breast of it. He proposes addressing a letter to his constituents defending himself and explaining his connection with the Credit Mobilier.

THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

So-called Senator-elect Spencer, the candidate of one of the rival Alabama Legislatures for a seat in the United States Senate, attempted to play a very scurvy trick to-day. Not having confidence either in the honesty or legality of his credentials, he tried to be sworn in in a surreptitious manner. Senator Cragin had just made a motion that Wadleigh, the successor of Patterson, be sworn in, and had taken the latter down to the left side of the Vice-President to have the oath administered, when Spencer, who had been standing down there, seized this opportunity to be sworn in with the New Hampshire Senator. The reading of the oath had progressed but a few minutes when Bayard sprang to his feet and demanded to know if the oath was being administered to Spencer in connection with Wadleigh. There was a sensational silence for some time, when the Vice President somewhat confusedly replied that he had invited the Senators to come forward and be sworn in, and supposed that Spencer was simply complying with the request. Bayard then objected to the further proceeding in this important ceremony as far as Spencer was concerned, as there was a contestant to his seat then on the floor, and whose credentials were lying on the table of the Senate. Commencing at this point, a debate sprung up which lasted the entire afternoon, and which was pending when the Senate adjourned. Conkling, Morton, and Alcorn championed Spencer's case, claiming that he had a good *prima facie* right to the seat, and should be admitted, subject, of course, to the ultimate decision by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and affirmative action thereon by the Senate. The contestant, F. W. Sykes, the nominee of the State-House Legislature, was continuously spoken of as a mere petitioner and memorialist, whose credentials were worth no more than any petition which might be sent to the Senate. It is generally conceded that Bayard's motion to refer Spencer's credentials will be defeated, and that the Senate, by a strong partisan vote, will admit Spencer to his seat, leaving his contestant to carry his case to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, when it shall be organized.

CALDWELL.

After Spencer's case is disposed of, the first thing in order will be the resolution declaring Caldwell's seat vacant. Senator Morton is prepared to deliver a strong speech on behalf of the action of his Committee, which will be resisted by Senators Logan and Carpenter. Caldwell and his friends are very confident that the resolution to expel him will be largely defeated, and that he will escape without even so much as censure.

Senator Hamlin stated in the Senate to-day, in a semi-official sort of way, that the President would send but very few appointments to the Senate this session. This statement gives strength to the impression that the President is prepared to make but few changes among Federal office-holders during his second term.

RECIPROCITY.

Senator Hamlin has prepared a speech which he will endeavor to get in this session in favor of a reciprocity treaty between this country and Canada.

ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

J. B. Stewart commenced his suit in the Supreme Court of the District to-day against Speaker Blaine and Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway for false imprisonment. The summons were served this afternoon upon these officials by the United States Marshal. They are required to answer by the first Monday of next month, failing which Stewart will claim judgment for $100,000, that being the amount of damages claimed in the declaration.

THE PRESIDENT ON INCREASED SALARIES.

While the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was pending in the Senate, and when the success of the proposition to increase the salaries of Congressmen seemed in danger of defeat, Representative Harmer, of Philadelphia, called upon the President, and, in a conversation, the subject of an increase in salaries was incidently mentioned. Harmer stated that, while there was a division of opinion as to increasing the salaries of Congressmen and other officers of the Government mentioned in the bill, there was no question that the pay of the President should be increased. To this the President replied that he did not wish anything of that kind to be done. If the bill came to him with a proposition increasing his own salary, and leaving out those of the Cabinet officers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and members of Congress, he would feel called upon to veto it. The circulation of this item among Congressmen, it is stated, had a good effect in making converts to the advancing of salaries.

BLASTED HOPES.

For the last three months, the Southern Republicans in Congress were quietly at work forming combinations to secure the removal of Creswell from the Cabinet, and the appointment, in his place, of ex-Senator Pool, of North Carolina. They had drawn up a formidable petition, which was numerously signed, wherein it was set forth that, while they had no complaint to make against the official conduct of Mr. Creswell, yet he did not represent the South; that the Southern Republicans had contributed so largely to the re-election of Grant that they deserve some distinct recognition; that all the debt due them might be paid by the appointment of Senator Pool, who was not only a staunch Republican, but a native of North Carolina. Armed with this document, a few of them called upon the President, and were rather chagrined on being informed that no changes in the Cabinet were contemplated, and that Mr. Creswell had not intimated a wish to retire. Since their discomfiture, the Southerners have tried to keep the matter quiet.

[To the Associated Press.]

VACANT CLERKSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department will hold a series of examinations, beginning on the 24th inst., for the purpose of filling about forty vacancies in the clerkships, Class 1, now existing in that department. Applications will be received till the 17th inst.

THE $44,000,000 RESERVE.

It is stated in official quarters, as an answer to inquiries, that it is not the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to inflate the currency

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

TEXAS.

Our Relations with the Southwest.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

The Railroad System of Texas.

The Southern Route to the Pacific

The Rio Grande---Railway Connections with Mexico.

It would be impossible to place the finger on a portion of the American continent so inaccessible and remote as was Texas in the not distant past, when to "go to Texas" was to escape all processes of law and all the forms of society. Once there, the fugitive was never inquired after more by relatives, creditors, or law officials. We publish in this issue a map representing the marvelous railway development of the new era,—an era just opened for the broad and magnificent Southwest. The work of the engraver saves us columns of description. Its occasion of publication is the near approaching event of the opening of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. The breadth of presentment is chosen to show that the connections of Chicago with this great region are to be made by more than a single railway line, and that the already existing and rapidly-extending railway system of the Southwest is being closely interlinked with the railroads of Illinois, and in a short time the Illinois Central, Chicago & Alton, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will all be competing routes for the freight and travel that is certain to attain a large bulk and grow immensely with the development of towns and cities in the vast empire so recently a remote corner of our national domain. Before we speak in detail of the new route to be presently opened by an excursion and ovation at Denison, Texas, let us give the

TEXAS RAILROAD SYSTEM.

As at present existing, it includes the following roads, the distances given being completed portions now in operation of routes that are ultimately to be of great length and wide importance:

	Miles.
International	174
Houston & Great Northern	152
Texas Central	340
Austin Branch	115
Waco Branch	45
Galveston & Houston	50
G., H. & San Antonio	84
Texas Pacific	66
Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific	40
Total	1,066

If the roads are all built as rapidly as promised, the total, by the close of the year, will be 2,000 miles. With this preface, let us present the details of this

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILROAD,

which connects with the Texas Central at Denison, in Grayson County, as shown in the map, near the Red River, for the first time opening the Western Gulf region to the railway system of the West. As before stated, as shown on the map, the direct connection of the M., K. & T. with Chicago is made with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at Moberly, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad of Missouri, with the Chicago & Alton (Missouri Division) at Fayette, and with the latter road and the Illinois Central at St. Louis. This last-named place must always be a station of some importance on the great route between Chicago and the Southwest, and when it has finished the great bridge, in 1890, will be a convenient place of transfer, and eligible for through trains. Until then it must suffer the ferry disabilities of all small river towns.

THE NEOSHO DIVISION

was originally organized in 1865, by a local Directory, consisting of twenty-three citizens, representing Davis, Morris, Lyon, Colfax, and Woodson counties, Kansas, and was the first of the grand net-work put under construction by the present management. The road was begun in 1867, at Junction City, Kan., in the valley of the Smoky Hill, and runs in a southeasterly direction to Parsons, Kansas, thence to Chetopa, on the border of the Indian Territory, a distance of 182 miles, which was in running order in June, 1870.

THE SEDALIA DIVISION.

This line through the State of Missouri was originally chartered in 1860, under the name of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, and the line located to Clinton, a distance of 40 miles, but nothing was done during the continuance of the war. At the close of the war an effort was made to construct the road, but resulted in a failure until 1870, when the charter passed into the hands of the M., K. & T. R. R., and in May of the same year work was commenced on this division, and on the following December it was finished to Fort Scott, 110 miles, and shortly after was completed to Parsons, Kansas, making 159 miles from Sedalia.

THE OSAGE DIVISION

commences at Holden, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, 58 miles west of Sedalia, and terminates at Paola, Miami County, Kansas, making 54 miles. It is to be extended to Emporia.

THE CHEROKEE AND CHOCTAW DIVISIONS

extend from the southern border of Kansas to Red River, the boundary line between the Indian Territory and Texas, 242 miles, where the road is now in successful operation. This line passes through the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Indians' lands, the railroad company receiving, by treaty, the right of way 200 feet wide through the Territory, and upon the lands being thrown into market the railroad is to receive each alternate section for 10 miles on either side of their road, the whole length of the line. And when it is understood that the Territory embraces upward of 60,000,000 acres of land as finely watered and timbered as any in the country, and of equal fertility with Illinois soil, some idea can be formed of the value of the land grant, and also of the importance that some decided and immediate action should be taken by the General Government with reference to the question of allowing 50,000 Indians to keep such a vast lot of magnificent land entirely out of the market, and rendered as useless to the white people at present as if it were the most barren land in the world.

THE OFFICERS

are Levi Parsons, of New York, President; George Denison, First Vice-President; R. S. Stevens, General Manager; Frank S. Bond, Second Vice-President; David Crawford, Jr., Treasurer; H. B. Henson, Secretary; Major O. B. Gunn, of Lawrence, Kan., Chief Engineer; W. R. Woodard, of Sedalia, General Superintendent; H. D. Mirick, of Sedalia, General Freight Agent; Thomas Dorwin, St. Louis, General Passenger Agent; Jas. D. Brown, of Sedalia, General Ticket Agent; P. E. Fairbanks, Local Auditor of Sedalia, Mo.; and Francis Skiddy, L. P. Morton, J. P. Morgan, Erastus Corning, Shephard Gandy, Hezron A. Johnson, J. B. Dickinson, of New York, R. S. Stevens, and J. R. Barrett, of Sedalia, and B. P. McDonald, of Fort Scott, Kansas, Directors.

THE COUNTRY

along the line of the Missouri, Kansas, & Texas Railway from Sedalia, Mo., to Denison, will surpass any in the country of equal distance. From Sedalia to Carson's there is fully as much prairie similar in looks to that on the Chicago & St. Louis Railway. At Fort Scott extensive coal fields are worked and a superfine article of this important fuel found, which is shipped as far north as Sedalia. The Chief Engineer, Maj. O. B. Gunn, has purchased 2,200 acres of coal lands at McAlister, in the Indian Territory, which is worked and used by the company for their locomotives all through that country. Isaac T. Goodnow, the Land Commissioner of the Company, located at Neosho Falls, Kansas, 1,300,000 acres of the best lands in Kansas, and as the soil raises superior corn, wheat, oats, and kinds of fruit that flourish in that latitude, of course it is being rapidly settled, and when the Indian Territory is opened for settlement, there will be such a rush for homes along the line of the M., K. & T. Railway as was never known before in the history of railroads.

THE COMPANY

is now operating 700 miles of railroad, 428 of which is between Red River and Sedalia. The cost of the road up to March 31, 1872, was $24,706,100. The receipts for the year ending 1st last April was $1,358,913. Operating expenses same time, $974,079; earnings, $384,813. The equipment of the road consists of 34 passenger coaches, 46 locomotives, 18 baggage cars, 300 box cars, 300 flat cars, 100 coal cars, 250 cattle cars, 8 caboose cars, and 50 other cars, and is equal to any Western road. The machinery and rolling stock are all new, and, with one exception (that of one locomotive), was built and purchased for the road direct from the manufacturers. The land-grants amount to 5,566,849 acres, 4,121,400 acres of which are in the Indian Territory. From the facts given, it will be seen that this road has been constructed with unparalleled rapidity. One-half mile of track has been completed for every working day from the time it was first commenced. All the masonry on the line is the best of its class. All the box-culverts are built of the usual class of rubble-masonry, laid dry. All bridge-abutments are of bridge-masonry, well cut, jointed, and bedded, and generally laid in a good quicklime mortar. The bridge across Red River has two splendid stone piers. All bridges exceeding 20 feet and less than 60 feet clear span are of a class known as "trussed-girder bridges," by the American Bridge Company, of Chicago. The others, over Wolf and Fisher Creek, and one over Pryors Creek, are the "Howe truss-pattern," while Red River has the "post-combination." The track is laid with the best English iron, weighing 56 pounds per yard, and is ballasted in a manner usual with Western roads, while the ties are principally white burr and pin-oak of a superior quality.

On the final completion of the connection at Denison, it is proposed to have a grand inter-State barbecue, at which will be present representatives from Kansas, Missouri, and Texas. It will take place in a few days. This spring will see through Pullman cars running from Chicago to Galveston, and a full equipment of freight cars ready for the immense business to be opened. A few words concerning the temptations Texas offers to those who, either by business connections or residence there, take a share in her development.

Texas has wonderful advantages for becoming one of the wealthiest States in the Union. When she entered the Union as a State, she reserved all her public lands to herself, which are and will be a great source of wealth. They are rich in soil and mineral. Iron is found here in various localities and in abundance. The western part of the State abounds in coal. The State is selling good land here for 50 cents per acre, which in a few years will teem with rich harvests of grain. The system of railroads, which form a complete network in the northeastern part of the State, will do more to develop the State than has been done in half a century. Emigration is pouring into the State from all portions of the Union. The people of the State now see that the salvation of the State lies in internal improvement, and are using every endeavor to promote it. The Texas & Pacific Railroad Construction Company, of which Gen. G. M. Dodge, of Iowa, is Chief Engineer, are pushing the roads through with great vigor, notwithstanding the great disadvantages they labor under in securing the necessary supplies, which are mostly received through Galveston. Chicago merchants have an interest in this State which, no doubt, they will attend to, now that communication is established by railroad. Chicago can handle the hides, wool, cattle, and cotton of Texas, as well as New Orleans or Galveston, if she will but make the effort. Although the circulation has been in Texas mostly specie, the effect of the Railway Company in disbursing nearly a million of dollars monthly—in currency—has been to bring the citizens to favor its use, and in a few months more gold and silver will be withdrawn entirely from circulation. Let us suggest a glimpse of this spreading and magnificent future by a reference to

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The news from San Diego of the transfer of the lands and franchises of the Gila Railroad to the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company, indicates the determination of the projectors of the latter route to push the enterprise to completion without further delay. The Texas & Pacific Railroad is the successor of the Texas & Pacific Company, which was consolidated with the Southern Trans-Continental Company, of Texas. The new Company have purchased the Southern Pacific Railroad, which latter is now open 70 miles west of Shreveport. The charter provides for two branches; one from the eastern terminus, near Marshall, on the east boundary of Texas, to New Orleans, 300 miles; and the other 100 miles east of San Diego, connecting with the Southern Pacific of California. The recent transaction has given the Texas Pacific Company the franchises and grants of the Company which was formed to make the connection between San Diego and the eastern end of the Texas Pacific line. The Southern Pacific of California will make connection with the Texas & Pacific, and is also empowered to connect with the Atlantic & Pacific. The importance of this enterprise can scarcely be overestimated. The effect of the increase of trans-continental railroad accommodation will be to enlarge the commerce of the coast and country, and there is no danger that this process will be other than beneficial to all the people of this State and coast. We expect to see the Texas & Pacific Railroad running inside of five years, and when completed the business will be ready for it.

Nor is this all. We are to reach with Chicago trade by this new connection the vast domain of Mexico. A correspondent writing

FROM THE RIO GRANDE

says: "The old citizens of Brownsville and the Rio Grande Valley, who came down with Gen. Taylor, and, practically, had almost forgotten that there was a country north of Texas, since the way to it is over the stormy Gulf of Mexico, or by the days and nights of weary travel across the country in stages and on horseback, are beginning to talk of railroads in the most animated manner. The sound of the locomotive steam whistle from the *resaca*, five miles away, has startled ears accustomed to nothing like it these many years, save the voice of the *buro*, that much abused beast of burden, which would be sadly missed in this level country if his useful days were over, adding, as he does, to the oriental and picturesque character of the landscape, and belonging to it as much as the stately palm or dwarfish Spanish-dagger trees which dot the plain."

The little railroad will be, when completed, thirty miles in length, running from Point Isabelle, on the Gulf, to Brownsville. It will very soon control the freight as well as passenger transportation.

TRADE WITH MEXICO.

A very important point for the consideration of railroad men just now, is the prospective opening of trade with Mexico and its development and direction. The elevation of Tejada to the Presidency of Mexico, and the supremacy of the civil over the military power, have infused a better spirit into the Mexican Congress, and that body is disposed to foster, guard, and encourage railroad and other enterprises intended to open up the resources of that country. In a short time Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico will be united by rail, and other enterprises of a like character are projected, and will soon be carried to completion. Some of these will link the United States with Mexico. This will be especially the case with the line running to Vera Cruz. When this union shall have been established, the commercial relations between the United States and Mexico will likely assume immense proportions with great rapidity. Not only the four staples of cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco can be produced in Mexico to an unlimited extent, but Chicago merchants can handle her coffee, chocolate, indigo, mahogany, and dyewoods at lower rates and quicker transit than is now enjoyed. In return for these desirable commodities, Mexico will naturally receive from us much of our agricultural products and the manufactures which she now buys chiefly from England, France, and Germany.

THE CHICAGO OFFICE.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company have opened large and commodious Chicago offices in the Kendall Building, on the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

OUR RAILROAD CONNECTIONS WITH THE SOUTHWEST.



THE FARMERS' TRUE INTEREST.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The many meetings of farmers which have been held the past winter, and the violent, yet so far unavailing struggles which this great State interest has made, and is now making, to relieve itself, show that, while the farmer is really distressed by reason of being compelled to sell his products at much less than they cost him to raise, he is yet groping in the dark, apparently ignorant of the true direction in which his relief surely lies.

Many violent objurgations are just now made against the railroads. That their course is injurious to farmers, is probably true; yet this is only a secondary cause of the oppression and distress the farming interests now suffer.

It certainly costs the Eastern farmer, north and east of Pennsylvania, $1 a bushel to grow corn. At this price there is no profit. Yet this corn now sells there at 60 to 65 cents a bushel. If the cost of taking it there from the West were reduced 10 or 20 cents a bushel, would the latter benefit by the reduction, or would the price simply fall that much in those markets? Would it not certainly be the latter? If so, what hope for gain is there for us in that direction? Ought not the East, instead of the West, to clamor for cheap railroad freights and increased facilities of transportation?

No, there is little hope in looking that way. But, if the farmer cannot combine to raise the price of his products, at any moment he sees fit to do so he can decrease his expenses from one-third to one-half. If he cannot sell dearer, he can certainly buy cheaper. If he cannot increase his income, he can lessen his outgo. Tariff demagogues have robbed these men of thousands of millions of dollars with the pretense of a "home market;" and now, after ten or twelve years of this swindling, the cries of distress everywhere show what the result has been. Every thing the farmer consumes now pays a tax, in gold, from one-fourth to four times its actual value. Nothing is missed. Tariff rings have taxed every necessary of life; and, when one of these interests, be it ever so slight, gets in a pinch, all it has to do is to go to Congress and ask leave to tax the people; when it gets all it asks, with scarcely an effort.

Farmers cannot do this. Great as their interest is in the aggregate, individually it is isolated, the prey of demagogues and politicians. They cannot run howling to Congress for relief, because their products are exported, not imported. Farmers are the only producers in this country who really have to compete with "pauper labor." There is no such pauper anywhere as "Hodge," the English farm-laborer. He works seven days in a week, 14 to 18 hours a day, for a shilling, or $1.50 a week, with a positive certainty of dying a pauper. American farm-products come into competition with his labor, even in Chicago, 5,000 miles from England. Liverpool fixes the price everywhere in the Northwest, less freight, drayage, brokerage, insurance, interest, waste and rottage, and labor of handling, as well as profit or risk of investment. Every American farmer pays for what he consumes at English prices, with all the above items added, as well as a tax ranging from 25 to 400 per cent in gold. Thus he burns his candle at both ends, and is robbed right and left, before and behind,—every shrewd knave plucking him somewhere.

Thirty years ago, farm-products were as low as now, yet there was nothing like the present distress,—for commodities of necessity, as a rule, were cheap. Iron was 2 and 3 cents a pound; cotton cloth, 5 and 6 cents a yard; sugar, 20 to 25 pounds for a dollar; shoes, much better than those now made for $3, at one-fourth the price, or 75 cents. Taxes were low, for a swarm of tax-leviers, tax-eaters, and drones, who devoured, but did not earn, were not in existence in the West. Do your farmer-readers see the point, and discern in what direction, most surely and without fail, certain and absolute relief can be found? It is, make the present tariff one of revenue alone. PIONEER.

Carbolic Acid for Preserving Bodies.

It is stated that Prof. Guillery has demonstrated anew the powerful antiseptic properties of carbolic acid in some additional experiments lately made. He enveloped a fresh corpse in a cloth saturated with a solution containing 2 per cent of the acid, and after an interval of four or five days poured more of the solution over the body. By this treatment putrefaction was entirely prevented, the body after six months exhibiting no signs of decomposition, and being but slightly altered in appearance. At the Morgue, in Paris, a solution containing one-twentieth of 1 per cent of carbolic acid sprinkled over the body arrested putrefaction even during the heat of summer. Chlorine had previously proven ineffectual to disinfect the atmosphere of the dead-house.

SPAIN'S REVOLUTION.

Resignation of the Throne by King Amadeo.

The Establishment of the Republic.

Madrid (Feb. 13) Correspondence of the New York Times.

Your correspondent has had the good fortune to assist at one of the most remarkable transitions that ever took place in Spain or elsewhere—the pacific and legal transition from a constitutional monarch to a genuine republic.

On Monday, the 10th, owing to the grave news spread over the city during the previous night, and reproduced in early morning extras, to the effect that King Amadeo I. was resolved to lay aside the crown of Spain and withdraw from the country, the Cortes determined to interpellate the Government for direct and official information, so ignorant had the Legislature been kept of what was passing between the King and his counselors in the palace from the previous Saturday. The Government, it appears, had made herculean efforts to bring about a reconsideration in the sovereign's mind of his grave resolution, but without success, yet by their vacillation and want of frankness had well nigh plunged the country into all the horrors of a bloody revolution.

At 3 p. m. we proceeded to the Congress through an immense crowd, which had begun to gather on the street of St. Geronimo and about the building itself. The ticket which I bore did not, however, serve me under the special circumstances, and neither explanations nor entreaties were able to secure me admission. I was about to turn and go away when our able and courteous Minister, Gen. Sickles, presented himself, and I was installed in the diplomatic tribune, in full view of the gathered Assembly. The Speaker of the House, Senor Rivero, occupied his chair, and the members were already in their places. The "blue bench," however, was empty, and toward the door near it all eyes were ever and anon anxiously directed. There was no business before the House, and the absence of the Government from their bench was evidently the obstacle to the order of the day. The Republican seats were unusually full, where sat the three Coryphoei of the party, Castelar, Figueras, keen and nervous, and the stately Piny Margall.

At last the Assembly grew impatient. An hour passed away—moments even were precious—and those who were charged with the nation's destinies failed to come before the guardians of the public weal and give an account of their trust. Figueras finally arose and demanded, in strong, concise terms, amid the profoundest silence, that the Ministry should be informed of the position of the House, that their absence was indecorous to the national representatives, and, unless they appeared, the Cortes would assume their sovereignty and resolve for themselves. The Speaker replied that he had already summoned the Government several times, and that this would be the last. Fortunately, this had its desired effect, and the Ministers, led by the President of the Cabinet, Senor Ruiz Zorrilla, filed into their place. The absent Deputies returned, and perfect order reigned.

The President of the Council then rose, and spoke long, peevishly, and evasively; but it was easy to learn that the resolution of the King was definitely taken. Zorrilla began by complaining of the summons at a time when it was premature to give information of what was going on, and wished there had been no session that day. Notwithstanding he gave an account of what had passed between the King and himself, from which it appeared that Senor Zorrilla sought rather to gain time than to serve the interests of his country by a prompt avowal of the situation to the nation's representatives. After a further series of interrupted comments on the crisis in favor of procrastination, Senor Figueras (Republican) presented to Congress the following resolution: "Congress agrees to resolve itself into a permanent session." This measure was done to prevent the arbitrary dissolution of the Cortes in case the King should be persuaded to recall his purpose to abdicate. The debate which followed occupied the remainder of the evening till 11 o'clock, in the course of which several Monarchists of the type of Radicals and Conservatives went over to the Republicans in view of the gravity of the situation. Patriotic feeling ran high. The throngs in the streets during the evening eager for news became turbulent, and egress from the building was impossible. We were all prisoners in the halls of legislation till near 11 o'clock, when troops had come to the aid of the beleaguered Cortes.

The proposition to Figueras was at last carried, and a commission composed of fifty Deputies appointed to occupy the hall till the next day, and the flag was kept waving over the building.

Congress had resolved not to adjourn till the crisis was over.

Outside, even at the late hour, the streets were thronged with an intensely excited, but not threatening populace. As soon as they learned the result of the day's proceedings, the majority, confident in the patriotism and ability of the nation's representatives, retired to their homes.

The following day, Tuesday, the 11th, the fourth anniversary of the meeting of the Constituent Assembly in 1868, a rapid reconnoissance about the streets of Madrid discovered little effervescence, and the situation looked assuring. In the afternoon, however, at the hour of the meeting of the Cortes, the whole city seemed to be in the streets. We pressed through the crowd and again took our place in the tribune. As soon as the session was opened, and the Ministers were in their seats, saving only the President, Senor Zorrilla, the clerk read the following message from the King:

TO CONGRESS.

Great was the honor bestowed upon me by the Spanish nation in electing me to occupy their throne, an honor all the more appreciated by me in view of the difficulties and dangers which made the task of ruling the nation an enterprise of such vast responsibility. Nevertheless, encouraged by the decision of character proper to my house, accustomed as it has ever been to court danger rather than to shun it; resolved to make the public welfare the source of my inspirations, and placing myself above all parties, to fulfil the obligations which I took upon me before the Constituent Assembly, I was ready for any sacrifice which should secure to this brave nation the peace of which it stands in need, the liberty it deserves, and the high position to which it is entitled by its glorious history and the valor of its sons. Thus I fancied that the experience of my short life in the art of governing might be supplied by the loyalty of my character; that I should meet with powerful aids to dispel the perils and overcome the difficulties which I knew full well, borne up by the sympathies of all Spaniards who love their country, anxious to put a period to the bloody and sterile conflicts which have so long preyed upon the nation's vitals.

I am aware that this, my praiseworthy desire, deceived me. Two long years have now elapsed since I put on the crown of Spain, and Spain still exists in constant strife, ever farther from the era of peace and happiness which I so ardently desire for her. Were the enemies to her prosperity foreigners, then at the front of these brave and patient soldiers I would be the first to combat them; but those who, whether by sword, or word, or pen, deepen and perpetuate the evils of the nation, these all are Spaniards, all invoke the sweet name of country, contend or agitate for its welfare, and amid the din of combat, amid so many diverse manifestations of public opinion, it is impossible to arrive at the true one, and still more impossible to find the remedy for so great evils. I have sought it diligently within the limits of the law, and I have not found it. He who has promised to maintain the law ought not to seek the remedy elsewhere.

None will charge me with weakness. There has been no peril that would lead me to put off the crown if I thought that I wore it for the good of Spaniards, nor was I daunted by that danger which my august consort shared, who, in this solemn moment, unites with me in the hope that at some future day the authors of the attempt may receive their pardon.

But I cherish to-day the firm conviction that my efforts would be sterile, and my purposes incapable of realization.

These are, gentlemen, the reasons that impel me to restore to the nation, through you, the crown extended to me by the national vote, renouncing it hereby for myself, for my children, and my succession.

Be assured that in parting with the crown I do not part with my affection for this Spain, as noble as she is unfortunate. And that I carry away with me no other sorrow than that it has not been possible for me to secure to her all the well-being that my loyal heart deserved in her behalf. AMADEO.

PALACE OF MADRID, Feb. 11, 1873.

At the conclusion of the reading of this important paper, for which now for some time all minds had been fully prepared, it was agreed to send a message to the Senate to effect the immediate fusion of the two Chambers into a Sovereign Assembly for action on the King's abdication and its consequences to the nation. After a short suspension it was announced that the Senate was in waiting, and at once, preceded by the mace-bearers, that venerable body entered the House. The following ceremony then took place:

The President of the Senate (Figuerola)—"Mr. Speaker: The Spanish Senate, by virtue of the vote just read in your hearing, comes to join you in the formation of a United Assembly, in view of the exigencies of the country."

The Speaker—"Gentlemen of the Senate: Take seats with us to constitute the colegislative bodies, the sovereign Cortes of Spain."

The President of the Senate was then conducted to his seat at the right of the Speaker, who now, by priority of age, became the President pro tem. of the United Body, and the latter (Rivero) said:

"The Congress and Senate meet to constitute the Spanish Cortes. Let it be so recorded in the minutes. * * * And I hereby declare thus established the sovereign Cortes of Spain."

The King's message was then read anew before the Assembly, and the Government, through the Minister of State (Martos), resigned their powers into the hands of the Cortes."

The President (Rivero) then asked:

"Do the Sovereign Cortes accept the renunciation of the crown, made by Don Amadeo, of Savoy?" They do.

"Do the Sovereign Cortes agree to send a message to that illustrious Prince, expressing their regret, and accepting the renunciation?" Unanimously agreed to.

"Do they agree to nominate a committee to prepare the reply to the message?" They do.

Figueras, Castelar, and ten others, from various parties, were named to this duty, and, after a short retirement, Senor Castelar presented the following document:

The National Assembly to His Majesty King Amadeo I.:

SENOR: The Sovereign Cortes of the Spanish Nation have listened with profound respect to Your Majesty's eloquent message, and have read in those honest and loyal words a new testimony to the high endowments which grace Your Majesty's character. This country, the land of Your Majesty's adoption, for which he has expressed such deep affection, generous and brave in its turn, fond of its dignity even to superstition, and of its independence even to heroism, can by no means forget that Your Majesty has been the Chief of State, the personification of its sovereignty, the highest authority within its code, nor can it be indifferent to the fact that, in honoring and exalting Your Majesty, it honors and exalts itself.

Senor, the Cortes have been faithful to the trust committed to them by their electors, and have watched over the laws found established by the will of the nation and the constituent Assembly. In all their acts and decisions they have kept within the limits of their prerogatives, and have represented the will and the rights of Your Majesty as defined in our Constitutional pact. While the Cortes proclaim this with unmistakable distinctness, that the responsibility of a conflict which they accept with pain, but will solve with energy, may never fall on their name, still, they unanimously declare that Your Majesty has proved a most faithful observer of the respect due to the Legislative Chambers, and has discharged with marked fidelity the solemn obligations which Your Majesty contracted on accepting the Crown of Spain from the hands of this people. An honor it was glorious in itself, but far more so in this era of ambitious and dictatorial pretentions, when arbitrary usurpations of power and the prerogatives of absolute authority lead humbler spirits to forego their temptations from the inaccessible heights of the throne, reserved alone for a few of earth's privileged ones.

Well may Your Majesty say, in the silence of his retirement, in the bosom of his beautiful country, that, if any mortal were capable of arresting the unparalleled course of events, Your Majesty, with his constitutional education and his respect for established law, would have completely and absolutely succeeded in doing so. The Cortes, impressed with this truth, if it been in their power, would have made the greatest sacrifices to prevail upon Your Majesty to desist from his resolution and withdraw his abdication. But their knowledge of Your Majesty's resolute character, the justice they do to the maturity of his ideas, and his perseverance in his purposes, prevent the Cortes from requesting Your Majesty to reconsider his act, and decide them to announce to you their assumption of the supreme power and sovereignty of the nation, in order to make immediate provision in these critical circumstances for the salvation of democracy, the basis of our politics; for liberty, the soul of our code; for the Nation, the immortal and affectionate mother of us all, in whose behalf we are resolved to lay upon the altar without a struggle all individual ambition, and even, if need be, of our reputation and our life.

Our fathers found themselves, at the opening of this century, in far more difficult circumstances, and devised means to overcome them, drawing their inspiration from these sentiments. Spain was abandoned by her Kings, invaded by foreign hosts, menaced by that illustrious genius who appeared to hold in himself the secret of destruction and of war, when the Cortes, confined in a beleaguered isle, almost without the limits of the national soil, not only saved the country and wrote the epopee of independence, but created modern society from the scattered ruins of ancient systems.

These Cortes are convinced that the Spanish nation has not degenerated, nor do they themselves expect to degenerate in the austere patrial virtues that distinguished the founders of Spain's liberty. When the dangers are past, when the obstacles and difficulties that encompass every epoch of transition and of crisis are gone by, the Spanish people, who, while Your Majesty, his most excellent Consort, and innocent children remain on our noble soil, will pay every tribute of respect, loyalty, and consideration, can never in the future offer your Majesty a crown, yet will invest you with another dignity, the dignity of a citizen in the bosom of a free and independent nation.

PALACE OF THE CORTES, Feb. 11, 1873.

After the reading of this reply to the late King's message, two committees were appointed, one to present the foregoing answer, and another to accompany the royal family to the frontier. This being done, the President, Senor Rivero, presented an important measure which had been previously drawn up and signed by Pi y Margall and others. Senor Rivero introduced it in these words:

"Gentlemen: We are about to bring before you a proposition. We are entering upon a critical moment, the greatest in our history as a nation. I expect from you calmness, dignity, and prudence, for these are the virtues of strong bodies."

The Secretary read: "We pray Congress to approve the following proposition:

"The National Assembly assume all powers and declare that the Republic is the form of government of the nation, leaving to the Constituent Cortes the organization of this form of government.

"An executive power, responsible to the Cortes themselves, shall be elected by the direct vote of the Cortes."

I will give only the opening speech, remarkable for its directness, clearness, and simplicity. Senor Pi y Margall said:

I do not know, gentlemen, representatives of the nation, whether I shall be able to preserve on this occasion the serenity which you have been wont to meet with in my addresses. I am profoundly moved; but my task is easier than it appears to be, for what can I say that is not in the mind, in the heart, and in the conscience of you all?

You had elected a King, and to-day that King returns you the crown he received from the Constituent Cortes. You have no executive chief; you have no government, for the last Ministry who had received their trust from the King disappeared at the same moment with the person who committed it to them; you have only one legitimate power, the Cortes, and these must of necessity assume all powers. Is there any who questions me this? You yourselves have just proven its truth by your acts.

But if the Cortes may establish the legislative functions, an executive power is still requisite, and we propose to you to elect it by a direct vote that it may be charged with giving due execution to your decisions. And as I do not purpose to be long, and it is not absolutely necessary for me to be so, I say no more on this point.

But ought we to enter on another period of ad interim government? Ought we to leave the dynasty out of its orbit, out of its power, and not substitute it by another form of government? You all know the fruits borne by monarchies heretofore. First you establish a constitutional monarchy in the person of a Queen by divine right, and you could not reconcile liberty with her. The people wanted reform and progress; the people demanded the integrity of human personality, and that Queen, and her father before her, thought only of hedging up political personality and of lopping off the progress of the Spanish people. Seeing her to be incompatible with your liberties, you banished her from the country.

Next, you wanted to try a monarchy by popular right, and you elected a King to personify it. You already see the result that that trial has given you. He himself confesses that he has not been able to overcome the strife of parties and the discord which is consuming us. Divisions have multiplied, discord has increased, and even rent the very parties who made the revolution of September. Be convinced, then, that the monarchy is incompatible with the political code you have created. You must come to the Republic, because you, who have laid down the great principle of national sovereignty, cannot accept more than one form compatible with that great principle; and the monarchy is not, for that is the alienation of the sovereignty to the hands of a family. You cannot now return to the monarchy; the privileges of caste has disappeared, and you cannot fetter the sovereignty of the nation to a caste, to a family.

This sovereign Assembly, then, must at once proclaim the republic, leaving to the future constituent Cortes to determine the organization and form of this republic. We are federals; we believe that in federation is the hope of the country; but we understand that in moments like this it is incumbent on us all to make sacrifices, and we make our share in not proposing that form of government, but leaving it to the future Cortes. If this is the form we want, we shall consider our desire fulfilled; if not, we shall continue at our posts, because it is impossible for us to sacrifice our ideas. To-day, we only ask you to proclaim the republic; afterward we will see about the form it ought to assume.

The proposition thus plainly presented was read the second time, and opened to debate. The general tone of discussion was conciliatory, and would doubtless have been short, had not the ex-President of the Cabinet (Zorilla), who had come in and taken his place as a Deputy, interrupted the prevailing good sentiment by the jarring note of vituperation, stimulated by his chagrin at the turn affairs had taken.

The general spirit of self-sacrifice, however, manifested in the early part of the contest held its sway, the urgency of the hour doubtless largely contributing to this result. At 9 o'clock p. m. the vote was declared in favor of the Republic, there being 258 yeas against only 32 nays.

I will give two short extracts from the closing effusions of the hour:

Said Castelar:

The Republican party lays no claim to the glory of having destroyed the monarchy, nor need any of you be haunted with the responsibility. No one killed the monarchy; the monarchy died of itself. I, who have so long yearned to behold this day, declare that my conscience does not admit the praise of having brought it to an end. With Ferdinand VII., traditional monarchy died; with the flight of Dona Isabel II., parliamentary monarchy ceased to be, and with the abdication of Amadeo, democratic monarchies passed away; but these monarchies died of themselves. And now, no man brings on the republic; she comes wafted along by all circumstances; she comes borne along by the united forces of society, of nature, and of history. Sirs, salute her here with me like a rising sun bursting over the horizon of our native land.

Said Figueras:

The first part of the proposition has been voted, declaring the form of government of the Spanish nation decreed by the representatives of the people. I trust this declaration, which, in my judgment, is to be a rainbow of peace to this hitherto unfortunate country, will be at once communicated officially to the Governor of Madrid, to the Common Council and Provincial Board of Deputies, and by telegraph to all the civil and military authorities, and likewise to all foreign Governments with whom we maintain good relations. And this done, allow me, gentlemen, representatives of the people, not as a note of alarm, not as a token of reproach, but to signalize my arrival to the desired goal after so many years of struggles, allow me to conclude by saying for once only: *Viva la Republica!* (*Viva, viva!*)

The Assembly next proceeded to vote for a "Government" or Cabinet, with the following result:

President or Chairman, Figueras, by	244
State, Castelar, by	245
Interior, Pi Margall, by	243
Justice and Worship, Nicolas Salmeron, by	242
Finance, Echegaray, by	242
War, Cordova, by	239
Navy, Beranger, by	246
Public Works, Becerra, by	233
Colonies, Francis Salmeron, by	238

At 2 o'clock a. m. (which now brings me to Wednesday, Feb. 12) the new Ministry entered the Assembly and took their places on the banco azul amid a storm of applause. Spain was once more possessed of a legal Government, and under more promising circumstances than she had been hitherto in her checkered history. After a speech of congratulation from Senor Martos, the late Secretary of State, the President of the new Cabinet, Senor Figueras, made a short address, in which he read dispatches assuring public tranquility except in the normally disturbed districts. At 3 o'clock the session closed—the crisis was over.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Opinions from Various Sources.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Register.

THE RAILROAD PROBLEM.

The Supreme Court, in its recent decision in the Chicago & Alton Railroad case, has necessitated a new departure on the subject of railroad legislation. It was claimed by the last Legislature, and many legal minds have held heretofore, that the Legislature had the power to determine and provide rates of freight and passenger tariffs for the several railroads in this State, notwithstanding the provisions in the railroad charters giving them the right to provide their own rates; and also had the right to determine what were unjust discriminations. The decision of the Court is to the effect that the Legislature can only determine, prima facie, what are unjust discriminations, and that the question can only be conclusively determined by a jury. In other words, the Court holds that the question, whether the discrimination be just or unjust, must be left to the jury, and cannot be settled conclusively by the Legislature. An unjust discrimination is merely an unreasonable rate. Hence, if the jury must pass upon the justness of the discrimination, it must pass upon the reasonableness of rates; hence, the whole subject of reasonable rates and unjust discrimination is virtually remitted to the jury. This is, in effect, the decision of the Superior Court, and hence the supreme law of the State. It is true, the Legislature may prescribe rates, prima facie, reasonable, and may declare certain discriminations, prima facie, unjust; or, it may guess at the judicial conundrums to its heart's content. "If it hits, it's a deer; if it misses, it's a calf." To this condition must we come at last.

But what have the people to lose? Do they distrust the jury? By no means. The jury has been the palladium of their liberties for centuries. Let a railroad corporation, guilty of unjust discriminations, unreasonable charges and extortion, be arraigned before a jury, and who doubts the verdict? If the control of these giant monopolies can be vested in the jury, the sovereignty of the people will soon be proclaimed! Hence, we are not discouraged by the recent decision of the Supreme Court. The people, although at first disappointed and discouraged, will find it their greatest security, and the means of vindicating their dearest rights. It remains only for the Legislature, now in session, to pass a law in conformity to this decision, and providing for determining, through the interposition of a jury, conclusively, just and reasonable maximum rates of freight and passenger tariffs, and what discriminations are unjust, and providing pains and penalties for charging unreasonable rates and making unjust discriminations. Mr. Hildrup, Chairman of the House Committee on Railroads, has already introduced a bill on this subject, which is receiving the candid consideration of the members of the Legislature, and of the press and people of the State. We will not attempt a synopsis of this important measure. It should be read in extenso by every citizen of Illinois. The gist of Mr. Hildrup's bill is this: That the Railroad and Warehouse Commission shall, in pursuance of law, prepare and submit to a jury the schedule of rates for each class of railroads, making the railroad defendant, and obtaining the verdict of the jury thereon, as to whether such rates are reasonable or not, and whether discriminations prohibited by law are unjust discriminations. If the jury will so find, the Court decrees that such railroad shall conform to such rates and abstain from all discriminations found to be unjust, and impose severe penalties for disregarding such rates. The bill may need some amendments, in unimportant particulars, but in its leading features it seems to offer a practical solution of the great railroad problem, and to be well adapted to the end had in view, namely, the complete subjection of railroad corporations to constitutional legislative authority.

We have no desire to oppress the railroads. The people ought not, if they could, cripple these great means of developing the resources of the State. We merely ask justice and fair dealing. We caution them against mob violence, or any disregard of law. Many indiscreet things will be said, and many acts committed which are indefensible. But the thinking portion of the community will only insist upon legal remedies and laws bearing equally upon all. They are willing that railroad corporations shall make reasonable profits upon their capital and time employed in operating their roads, but will continue to oppose abuses, extortions, and unjust discriminations.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Leader.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 3, 1873.

EDITOR LEADER: The Supreme Court of this State, in their opinion in the case of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. The People ex rel Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, expressly refused to pass upon the question as to the power of the Legislature to determine what charges are reasonable or unreasonable, because the case, in their view of it, did not necessarily involve the consideration of that question.

The Court, in referring to legislation which would demand the discussion of propositions relating to the power of the Legislature to control the rate of railway charges or to fix their maximum limit, evidently had in view the "Passenger act" of April 15, 1871, which was framed under the following provision of our State Constitution:

> Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the General Assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State. —*Art. XI., Sec. 12.*

Should the Supreme Court of this State, when a case involving the validity of the Passenger act and of this provision of the Constitution is presented for adjudication, sustain them both, the railroad corporation would undoubtedly appeal from the decision to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the final determination of the question by that tribunal would probably, by reason of the crowded state of the docket, be delayed for a period of three or four years. In the meantime, the railroad corporations, disregarding the requirements of the statute, would continue to exact from the people excessive charges amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars.

In view of this fact, would it not be well for the people to take steps immediately toward securing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by which this vital question can be more speedily settled forever, not only in a single State, but throughout the Union. Such amendment might be similar to the last clause of the fourteenth section of the second article of our State Constitution, and might provide in substance that every special privilege or immunity heretofore conferred, or that hereafter may be conferred by the Legislature of any State, shall be subject to the control and regulation of the Legislature of such State. Perpetual monopolies are inconsistent with republican institutions. Equality of rights is sound democratic doctrine. The corporate as well as the natural person should be subject to legislative control in dealing with the public. And such an amendment would give to the Federal Constitution the force and effect its framers really intended it should have, and would leave to the several States the then unquestionable right to exercise proper control over the creatures of their favor.

If such amendment, however, should be considered too comprehensive, including, as it would, all corporations, the amendment might be limited to railroad corporations; and, in such case, the Twelfth Section of the Eleventh Article of our State Constitution, above quoted, might be taken for the basis of the amendment, with a modification making it applicable to all the railways in the United States, and allowing Congress to establish inter-State or through rates of charges, and the State Legislatures respectively to control local rates.

Railways when properly managed are not only public highways, but also public blessings. Legislative bodies cannot afford to destroy or cripple the ability of these corporations to serve the public. But they must be the servants and not the masters of the people. They cannot be permitted by their discriminations to destroy the propensity of towns and districts; and the great Northwest, if it will exercise its just influence in the councils of the nation, will not suffer these mammoth corporations, by their combinations and exorbitant charges, to ruin the agricultural and industrial interests of whole States.

R. M. BENJAMIN.

The enormous proportions which the interests involved in the above questions are assuming, at the present time, justify the suggestion of the writer. We like it. It is timely and appropriate.

In the contest in which the people are now engaged with the railway companies, it would seem more natural that the proposed amendment should come from the Legislatures of the States, as recent occurrences indicate that a considerable portion of the members of Congress rather like the fat dividends upon hypothetical stocks, which certain railways find themselves in condition to declare in favor of *their friends*; and, on several accounts, it would be appropriate that the Legislature of Illinois, now in session at Springfield, should initiate the movement.

In human probabilities, the next great political contest in this country will be between the people and the incorporate companies combined with capital. The struggle may be a sharp and a severe one, but the result cannot be doubtful. The people will never submit to have their interests ignored by creatures of their own creation; and the sooner the parties come to an understanding, the better for all concerned therein.

Now, it does seem to us that the shortest and the surest way to settle the difficulty is the best,—by the amendment of the Federal Constitution, as proposed by Mr. Benjamin.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.

CORPORATIONS AND THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

R. M. Benjamin, Esq., of this city, publishes in the *Leader* a lengthy communication, suggesting a movement for an amendment of the National Constitution, designed to bring the railroad corporations of the country fairly and unmistakably within the control of Congress and of the State Legislatures.

The remedy suggested (amendment of the National Constitution) is the same which was proposed in a communication published in the *Daily Pantagraph* of Jan. 13 last past, signed "C. S." The latter communication suggested a National Convention, called by Congress for the purpose, in accordance with the Constitution, as the proper body to devise the needful amendments, and suggested also that the Legislatures of a sufficient number of States were then in session to unite in an authoritative demand upon Congress for the calling of such a convention. Mr. Benjamin's article expresses no preference between the two modes provided for the amendment of the Constitution, but points out specifically the nature of the amendments desired.

We certainly have no objection to make to the adoption of an amendment of the character suggested by Mr. Benjamin, if it be necessary in order to put the power claimed beyond dispute. We should, however, hesitate at the adoption of so revolutionary a method of reaching the end, as the calling of a National Convention. Such a Convention would have, and would undoubtedly exercise, the right to tear the present Constitution to pieces, and to make so many and such radical changes in its structure as would, in all probability, insure the rejection of their whole work by States enough to make its defeat absolute. The other method—of amendments proposed by Congress to the States—has been found sufficient for the needs of more than eighty years, and examples since the war show that it is quite sufficiently speedy, when a general demand exists for an amendment of a particular character.

Like every other remedy proposed by practical men for the solution of the railroad problem, the remedy by constitutional amendment is worthy of serious and candid consideration. There is time enough, between this and the next session of Congress, to put the suggested amendment into definite verbal form, and discuss it in the newspapers until public sentiment is so far united upon it in some definite shape as to indicate to Congress what the people want. Public opinion is crystallizing so rapidly in favor of the object sought, that the means of attaining it ought not to long remain difficult to discover.

From the Benton (Ill.) Standard.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The Supreme Court of this State, in the case of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad vs. The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, has decided the law regulating railroad-tariffs to be unconstitutional. This, it is to be hoped, will terminate the senseless war upon railroads. The Legislature should at once repeal the law creating the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, which has proved to be useful for no purpose other than to incite litigation between the people and the corporations it was created to control. It is evident that the Legislature cannot divest the railroads of the rights guaranteed by their charters, and all acts for regulating their business affairs will prove to be null and void. Laws may be enacted to punish unjust discrimination in tariff-rates, the same as other common carriers, but that the Legislature has the right to fix the passenger tariff at 1 cent, 2 cents, or 3 cents per mile, is certainly an unwarranted assumption. If such can be done by legislative enactment, then every other branch of business could be regulated in the same manner. There is no doubt but railroads are great monopolies, but, notwithstanding, they have vested rights as well as individuals, which both Legislatures and courts are bound to respect.

The God and morality farmers in the northern portion of the State who have, by their votes, sustained the oppressive manufacturing monopolies of the East, by imposing protective tariffs, are the loudest in denunciation of railroad monopolies. Railroads may be a great curse to the country, but, be this as it may, the people of this county would like to be cursed to the amount of a couple of roads, providing they can secure the curse without issuing county bonds to the amount of $400,000.

From the Champaign (Ill.) Gazette.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.

Farmer friends, don't be discouraged on account of the adverse decision of the Supreme Court. Be patient and persevering, and your cause will yet triumph. The only difference it makes is this: We must cease, for a time, looking to the Courts, and turn the powerful batteries of public opinion against the Legislature. This body is now in session, which is very fortunate just at this juncture of affairs. Let its members be up and doing. Without delay, amend the laws which failed to stand the test in Court. Do this now,—the quicker the better. Under the circumstances, probably, the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Hildrup is the thing most needed and desired at this time. Let the delegation from the Thirtieth District toe the mark and give it prompt and effective support. No fooling, gentlemen, for this matter must be attended to now. Don't think to stave it off until everybody's busy, hoping interest in the matter will flag. Amend the law, if that's what's the matter; amend it even two or three times, if need be, for the remedy demanded by the people must come. If this plan fails, after due trial, the people will then move to amend the Court. Go right ahead with the business, patiently and perseveringly; but don't get discouraged.

Cause of Goitre and Cretinism.

One of the ablest medical journals in England opposes the prolonged use of any kind of mineral water, in health or disease, as of doubtful efficacy, and, generally, directly prejudicial—magnesia in large quantities being objectionable, as are also lime salts. To these impurities in water it attributes those terrible maladies, goitre and cretinism,—at least, the facts observed are believed to render this inference extremely probable. In confirmation of this view, the fact is cited that in the Durham Jail, when the goitre appeared, afflicting a large proportion of the convicts, the spring-water with which they were supplied was analyzed, and found to contain 77 grains of lime and magnesia salts per gallon. On substituting for this a water containing only eighteen grains of these salts, it was found that the old cases rapidly improved, while no new cases made their appearance. It is a curious fact that in Ireland, on the Waterford side of the Suir, where sandstones and slates prevail, goitre and cretinism are almost unknown, while on the Kilkenny side, where limestones abound, goitre is not uncommon.

Paper in Japan.

Thomas Bottomly, of Lee, Mass., has engaged with parties from New York to go to Yokohama, Japan, where he will build and superintend a paper-pulp mill. The abundance of bamboo and other available material furnishes first-class facility for stock, and the cheapness of labor, only about $4 per month, is expected to leave a large margin for profit. The pulp will be bleached and shipped to New York in bales. Mr. Bottomly has his expenses paid to and from Japan, receiving a very liberal salary the first year, and afterward an interest in the business.

THE LAW COURTS.

An Interesting Test Case Growing Out of the Revocation of a License.

The Matter of Appointing an Assignee for the Commercial Insurance Company.

Illegal Imprisonment---Bankruptcy Matters---Common Law Files.

General Notes from All the Courts---Record of New Suits.

A case of came up yesterday afternoon, before Judge Gary, which is of some interest, from the fact that the real point involved is whether the Mayor has power to revoke the license of an auctioneer. From the case argued upon between Gen. Stiles, on behalf of the city, and Messrs. Knowlton and Felker, for the relator, it appears that M. T. Rosenbach obtained, by transfer from the former holder, a license to carry on business as an auctioneer, which he did at No. 83 Water street. Subsequently he got a new license. On the 17th of January his license was revoked by the Mayor, on the ground of alleged violations of the law. He still continued selling goods, and last month was arrested by a policeman without warrant for so doing, and was held by Capt. French to await the action of the Police Court. In order to test the question, Rosenbach applied to Judge Gary for a writ of habeas corpus.

Gen. Stiles stated that the first two points to be considered were, whether the man was lawfully arrested; and, if so, whether he could be lawfully detained to be tried on the charge of violating the ordinance.

Judge Knowlton said they did not suppose that the charter authorized any officer to arrest an individual without process, simply because he was selling goods at auction. The seventh section of the charter said all persons breaking the peace could be arrested without warrant. Was selling of goods at auction threatening to break, or breaking, the peace? Was that the only section Gen. Stiles relied on?

The General said it was. There was common law authority, however, for it. He referred to cases in the 15th Illinois and 3d Gilman, the former holding a City Marshal could arrest without a warrant.

The counsel for the relator referred to cases in 3d Scammon, and 14th, 16th, and 23d Illinois.

The Court pondered over the various cases referred to for a time, and also over the provision of the city ordinances that a policeman may arrest all persons caught in the act of violating any law or ordinance of the city, or aiding or abetting therein.

Judge Knowlton said, conceding the Council had the power to pass such an ordinance, could the language be so construed of an arrest without process? A fair interpretation would not authorize an arrest for violating a city ordinance. It gave the police power to make an arrest when there was a process.

The Court referred to a case where the Supreme Court had sustained the exercise of power by a policeman making an arrest without warrant, under a city ordinance, but said he would not decide the matter just then.

Judge Knowlton's next proposition was, that arrest could be made without warrant only where the act was prohibited at all times and under all circumstances. If the act was one which might or might not be lawful, like keeping an auction store, then the policeman could not arrest without a warrant. Nor could the Legislature invest any one with power to determine whether a man was acting as auctioneer without a license. It would be giving municipal officers judicial power. If the act was one which the Council could totally prohibit, the case would be different. City governments had only the powers expressly given them, except where one power was necessary to carry out another, which was given. The Council was given the power to issue auction licenses. The power to revoke and annul them was a very different one.

Gen. Stiles said he should hold there had been no valid license in the first place.

Judge Gary suggested a doubt whether it was proper for him, having decided the man was lawfully arrested, to step in between the arrest and the trial before a court of competent jurisdiction, and determine it should not try him, since he ought to be acquitted.

Judge Knowlton protested against any such position. He was trying to get a decision on points of law, not matters of fact. He wanted a decision as to the authority of the Council to authorize any one to revoke licenses. The Legislature did not intend to give the Mayor judicial power, to decide whether a license should be revoked. That power, not being granted, was withheld. In the present case, the Mayor is accuser, prosecutor, witness, Judge, and executioner. The Legislature could not, if it would, give judicial power to ministerial officers. A license once granted could not be revoked, except through the courts. He read from Dillion on Corporations to sustain his position. In one case therein referred to, the power of a Common Council to declare a license forfeited was denied, since the law had fixed the fine, and the forfeiture of a license, which was property, was an addition to the fine, which was not admissible. All such Chicago ordinances as were repugnant to the new Constitution were repealed by it. He then read the section of the revenue article of the Constitution wherein it stated that the General Assembly may impose a tax on auctioneers, regulated by a general law.

Judge Gary did not believe the Constitutional Convention meant to deprive municipalities of the power to license auctioneers, etc.

Judge Knowlton said the language of the new Constitution went further than the old. The new one said any tax on auctioneers must be uniform as to the class upon which it operated. Therefore the Legislature could not empower the different municipalities to tax them, since inequalities would result. The Constitution also provided that municipal taxation should be uniform in respect to persons and property. How, then, could one man be required to pay to carry on a business? The old Constitution did not provide for uniformity of taxation, and hence the Supreme Court had sustained the power to delegate the taxation of auctioneers to city corporations. The Mayor had no judicial power. The revocation of a license was a judicial act. The Court must first hear the facts, and then pronounce upon it. As upon the admitted statement of the case, there was a license; he claimed it was a license still.

The Court said the question resolved itself into three points: first, under the charter and ordinances, could a police officer arrest without warrant for a violation of an ordinance, the act which constituted the violation not being a misdemeanor at common law or by statute. If an officer had authority to arrest for the violation of an ordinance, it did not matter that the thing was one which could not be lawful, or which might be so under certain circumstances. The officer took the responsibility of its turning out the man was not acting lawfully.

Gen. Stiles said the question of the lawful arrest should be determined without reference to the guilt or innocence of the arrested man.

The Court agreed in case of an arrest upon a warrant, but was it so when there was none?

Gen. Stiles said they held the man never had any license. If the Council could not authorize the Mayor to revoke a license, it could not authorize a transfer. Rosenbach had never paid anything to the city for a license, and, until the fee was paid, no license could be issued.

The Judge saw no earthly use in determining the matter upon habeas corpus, when it decided nothing. Arrest could be made without warrant where a man sold without license. Whether the Mayor could revoke was another point, but the license was taken subject to a condition that the Mayor might revoke.

Judge Knowlton said that did not help the case. That part of the license was void.

Gen. Stiles did not intend to go into the subject of revocation, holding there was nothing to revoke.

The Court was clear that the Constitution never intended to deprive cities of the power to license auctioneers. There were several doubtful points, which could not well be determined in the present proceeding. Technically, the relator had no license, but he had what was generally considered as such. The question of revocation was a difficult and doubtful one. There was a contract that the license should be invocable, but it could be said no such contract was legal. Such questions should not be disposed of upon habeas corpus, but in a manner where the case would be subject to review. There was no reason for the summary proceeding asked for. The relator could go to the Police Court, and then up to the Supreme Court, where the law would be settled, which would not result from a decision in Judge Gary's Court.

The relator was remanded.

THE "COMMERCIAL" ASSIGNEESHIP.

About one hundred of the creditors of the Commercial Insurance Company met at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hibbard presided, and said the object of the meeting was to elect an Assignee.

Mr. H. P. Smith, Assignee of the Garden City, moved that the election be deferred. The Garden City had a claim of $800,000 against the Commercial, and he had not had time to reduce it to judgment. In its present shape, the Register had refused to allow it.

Mr. Cooper opposed the postponement, because Mr. Smith had had sufficient time to do what he proposed. It was a matter of importance that an Assignee be elected in order to make a proper defense to the action of the Garden City against the Commercial.

Mr. Goudy favored the deferment, urging that the Garden City should have the right to vote its claim.

Mr. Hutchinson, who represents about 150 creditors, coincided with the views of Mr. Cooper. It was generally understood, he said, that the assets of the Commercial had been dissipated in one way or another, and hence an Assignee should be elected at once in order that he might collect what assets remained for the benefit of the creditors. A year and a half had elapsed since the Company became bankrupt, and no creditor could reasonably ask for further time.

Mr. Goudy said that a creditor had the right to examine the proofs before a vote was taken, so that objections, if there were any, could be made.

Mr. Hutchinson replied that the law did not require an adjournment of the election to give such an opportunity. The examination could be made after the election.

The Register decided that an election was proper, and a vote was accordingly taken. Robert E. Jenkins received 323 votes, representing $740,000, and Harlow P. Smith, 13 votes, representing $140,000.

The former was not declared elected, the question of his election being left with the Court, the justice of the claim of the Garden City having to be determined. If the claim is adjudged to be valid the election will, of course, be void; otherwise Jenkins will be entitled to discharge the duties of Assignee.

The meeting was not characterized by the good feeling usual at such assemblages. There are evidently two factions interested, and some rich developments are promised when the matters involved come before the United States District Court for settlement.

A HEN WITH A SINGLE CHICK.

If the *Journal* man who gets up "certificates" will look at the first article in the law-column of THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday, he will find the document that he gave with such a flourish of trumpets in his Wednesday evening's issue,—with the single exception that in THE TRIBUNE it appeared in the shape of an "answer" in bankruptcy, and in the *Journal* as a further petition in a pending cause,—the language being so altered as to permit the change. The latter document was filed in the Clerk's office hours *after* the *Journal* went to press, by their own showing, and was published as a *new bill*. It was not a new bill; and nobody in the courts knew of its existence until it had appeared in print. The paper was indorsed by a clerk, and at once put away with the files, and it was not until 10 o'clock yesteday morning that the Clerk of Judge Williams' Court saw it. As the reader may be misled by the *Journal's* "certificate," we submit another, which will place the matter in a truer light:

CIRCUIT COURT, March 6, 1873.—Certified that the document filed in the suit, Terwilliger v. Great Western Telegraph Company, was not a bill, as stated, nor any paper in connection with a new suit, but filed in the same manner as any other paper in a pending cause, and immediately put away with the files.
JACOB GROSS, Clerk.

ILLEGAL IMPRISONMENT.

An action for illegal imprisonment was tried before Judge Porter, yesterday, viz.: Salomon v. Weiler, et al. The defendants keeps a boarding house on the North Side, and Salomon occupied a house adjoining them. He complained of certain habits of the foreign boarders as insufferably offensive, and put up a fence to conceal the parties from his windows; but this proving ineffectual, the neighbors began to quarrel, and a great deal of ill-feeling arose, which resulted in Salomon obtaing the aid of a constable to arrest the offenders for committing a nuisance. They were unable to find any of the offenders; but when the officers of the peace had departed, the former returned, with the police, and had Salomon arrested for riot. He was locked up for two hours, and he brings suit for such damages as the jury may consider his character and feelings to have suffered.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The call of the following bankruptcy calendar will be commenced to-day, viz.: Albion K. Norris, Daniel Brown et al., Peru Coal Company, Charles Waite, Jr., John M. Currie, Moses M. Ryan, Benjamin Padgett, Henry Battle, Lamar Insurance Company, Joseph M. Fish et al, Solomon Rothschild et al., John A. Elison, et al., M. G. Ettinger et al., Mary A. Higgins et al., Herman Kuhlman et al., David Newberger, Abraham H. Covert et al., Leopold Rohrback, Otis N. Needham, E. R. T. Armstrong, William E. Dankert et al., Allen B. Wrisley et al., S. J. Kenaga, George F. Letz et al., Allen W. Bugher et al, James D. Robertson et al., Raphael C. Prins, The Great Western Telegraph Company, Edward Boss, Charles E. Wiswall, et al.

The order of dismissal, in the matter of Hiram McKenty, was yesterday made absolute, all objections being withdrawn.

An order for a general meeting of creditors of Allen P. Prior, to take place on the 5th proximo, was yesterday made.

An order was yesterday made for the examination of James D. Robertson, touching the alleged removal of goods from the bankrupt's store, No. 179 East Madison street.

SUGAR.

The Assignee of the Lumberman's Insurance Company was yesterday authorized by the Court to compromise, or sell by private sale, its claim against the Grand Trunk Railway Company, of Canada, in common with the International, Arctic, and Providence Insurance Companies, for loss by fire at Sarnia of 100 barrels of sugar, belonging to Durand & Power, of Chicago, in transit from Boston for Chicago, the value of which, $3,600, the Companies duly paid to Durand & Power, and which they were suing the Company to recover when the October fire destroyed the records, which the Assignee would be put to great expense to reproduce.

IN A NEW ROLE.

Franc B. Wilkie made his bow to a legal audience, yesterday, as complainant in a petition for mechanics' lien for work done on No. 69 Hill street. He claims that when he was in the employ of Wilbur F. Story, as Superintendent of the *Times* building, Charles W. Blaisdell asked him to prepare plans for the carpentry work of said building, which he did, to the satisfaction of Blaisdell. Having rendered himself personally responsible to workmen to the extent of $209, which Blaisdell does not seem inclined to pay, he petitions for a lien for that amount and for $220, the balance due for his services less $80 paid.

COMMON LAW FILES.

The following notice was posted up in the Circuit Court yesterday:

Notice is hereby given that unless the files or copies, or some portion thereof, in all causes now pending in this court on the common law side up to and before Oct. 8, 1871, are restored on or before the June term, 1873, then all original causes so pending on or before Oct. 8, 1871, will on the first day of said June term be dismissed out of this court at the plaintiffs' costs for want of jurisdiction; and all appeals pending in this court on or before Oct. 8, 1871, wherein the files or copies, or some portion thereof, shall not have been restored by the first day of said term, will also be dismissed upon the said first day at the appellant's costs, with *pro cedendo*, for want of prosecution.

THE PERFUMERY WAR.

Yesterday afternoon the motion to modify the injunction on Hyde Park, in the suit Northwestern Fertilizing Company v. Hyde Park et al., came up for argument before Judge Farwell. Mr. Hitchcock, for the village, said the movers desired merely to obtain the sanction of the Court to carry the cause into the common law courts on matters of fact that could not be decided in a court of equity, namely, as to whether the Company was carrying on its business in such a manner as to create a nuisance. He argued that the Legislature could never have intended to legalize a nuisance, to give a charter to something that endangered life and rendered existence intolerable. They did not expect, under the present proceedings, to suppress the factory, but they were determined to suppress the nuisance, and they merely asked the power to show the nuisance, so as to enforce their ordinances.

Mr. Swett replied in a vigorous and exhaustive speech, and the Court took the matter under advisement.

GENERAL NOTES.

The cause, Onahan v. Mason, was tried before Judge Booth yesterday, and a verdict for $2,989.60 returned.

In the matter of the petition for reproduction of the maps and plats of Norwood Park, a reference was ordered to Lawrence, Master, by Judge Booth, yesterday afternoon.

Decrees of divorce were granted, yesterday, by Judge Gary, in the cases of Stotherd, Rourke, and Kline.

To-day is the last day of service in the Circuit Court.

The Assignees of Munn & Scott, yesterday, commenced an assumpsit suit against Frank Bruce; $1,000 damages.

Louisa Metzger yesterday filed a bill for divorce from her husband Frederick, in the Circuit Court, for the custody of her children, and to restrain her husband taking her money out of the Prairie State Savings Bank; she having maintained and clothed her children and herself by her own exertions by keeping a boarding-house at No. 207 West Harrison street, the furniture and fittings of which have been paid for entirely by her own exertions. Drunkenness and cruelty are charged.

A three-day litigation was yesterday concluded, before Judge Porter, viz.: the suit Martin Farrell v. Jacob Richley, for ejectment from the north four feet of Lot 8 in Block 1, Wilder's north addition to Chicago, damages $500. The jury found for the plaintiff.

John Windheim, one of the parties sued, jointly with Sophia Spohrleder, for work done on No. 127 North Clark street, yesterday filed a bill in the Superior Court to restrain the further prosecution of such suits, and to avert their consequences.

Tillotson Brothers yesterday filed a bill for infringement of their filter-wells patent, and for injunctions against Mado C. Munson.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Tillotson Bros. v. Mado C. Munson; patent injunction suit.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—McGregor & Lincoln v. Frank Bruce; assumpsit, $1,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,070—Appeal. 6,071—Robert P. Ober et al. v. P. J. Fitzsimons; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,072—John McDermott et al, v. John Garrick and S. L. Coulthes; petition for mechanic's lien. 6,073—Josiah S. Wolfe et al, v. Daniel Webster; assumpsit, $400. 6,074 and 6,075—Appeal. 6,076—Franc B. Wilkie v. Chas. W. Blaisdell; petition for mechanic's lien. 6,077—John Motzer v. August Arnold and Henry Merz; confession of judgment, $485.63. 6,078—Newall Avery et al, v. Edward S. Richards, Henry O. Norris, and Henry A. Richards; assumpsit, $600. 6,079—Illinois Type Founding Company v. Richard Michardis; assumpsit, $600. 6,080—William H. Cormer et al. v. Same; same, $2,000. 6,081—Samuel F. Lawson v. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; covenant broken, $2,500. 6,082—Lewis J. Mulford and Shubael Cottle v. Michigan Central Railroad Company; case, $50,000. 6,083—R. A. Loveland et al. v. John Fred Benzinger et al.; petition for mechanic's lien. 6,084—Henry Rehm et al. v. Frederick Sontag and Rudolph Standinger; assumpsit, $3,000. 6,085—Wm. V. Prettyman v. Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company; assumpsit, $2,000. 6,086—Nathan Davis and Peter Henry Fischer; petition for mechanic's lien. 6,087—Eliza Siebert v. John H. Hering; confession on a note of $350. 6,089 and 6,090—Appeals.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,564—Mary T. Raymer v. Charles F. Raymer; divorce on the ground of desertion. 42,565—Edward K. Rogers v. John Forsyth and Joseph Pollak; injunction restraining Forsyth selling, assigning, transferring, or parting with the possession or title of a certain tax certificate of purchase of Lot 11, Block 23, in Kinzie's Addition. 42,566—John Windheim v. Frederick Miller et al.; injunction restraining about fifty defendants prosecuting mechanic's lien suits against No. 127 North Clark street. 42,567—Eric L. Hedstone et al. v. Miner T. Ames and John M. Corse; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,568—Frederick Helde v. M. Moeller; assumpsit, $100. 42,569—Elizar D. Leavey et al. v. George Scott, James B. Robinson, and Andrew J. Wright; assumpsit, $500. 42,570—W. W. Rowley v. C. O. Perrine; assumpsit, $600. 42,571—Angeline D. Easterly v. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company; assumpsit, $500.

DESIGNS FOR THE NEW CITY HALL.

The time is rapidly approaching when the sixty or seventy architects throughout the United States will have finished their labors on the designs for the new City Hall. It is stated by competent authorities that there never was so much competition among architects in the United States as the Court-House has produced. The foremost designers in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Chicago are all busy upon their plans, and the result will be astonishing. They have all gone to work with the intention of winning the first premium. This done, the work will be of so immense a character as to make the fortune of the fortunate competitor. The specifications require the arrangement of the various rooms and offices to be similar in all the designs, and, further, prohibit any architect from putting his name to his plan. He is required to affix a motto or mark to the drawing, with the key to it in a sealed letter. The letter is not to be opened until the award is made. For this reason, and for others equally obvious, reporters are not permitted to study the plans by the architects; and, except by accident, they will have no access to them until March 15, when they will become public property. Several gentlemen have permitted reporters to look at the drawings of the elevations, and as these have been studied with the utmost care, the pictures are superb works of art in many cases. They are all of very large size. The question naturally arises, where will they be hung during the month of public exhibition? Each drawing will be five feet long; and there are eight drawings by each competitor, or about 160 square feet to each. Multiplied by sixty, the result is 9,600 square feet of exhibiting space, which the City Hall, all told, does not contain, for the drawings must not be placed out of sight near the ceiling. This difficulty was not foreseen by the city authorities, and may prove to be a serious one.

There is one other hitch which is not generally understood by the public. The rules of the American Architectural Institute forbid any member from entering into competition where the jury is not composed of scientific men,—experts in the art. The authorities have not as yet, and probably will not, appoint a professional jury, but reserve the right of decision to themselves. Hence a number of Chicago architects have nominally held aloof from competition, actually competing through their draughtsmen. Other members have gone to work, shielding themselves behind the plea that there is no reason to believe that a jury of experts will not be appointed. Present indications point to a magnificent building at the magnificent cost of $3,000,000.

NOTES FROM THE SUBURBS.

EVANSTON.

The contest between the Adelphic Literary Society and the Hinman Literary Society of the University will take place at the chapel this evening. The "Phunnie Club" met last evening at the residence of Mr. Wadsworth, on the Ridge, the old residence of Rufus C. King, Esq. The exercises were of a literary and social nature. The Methodist Sociable at the parsonage, last night, was well attended. Mr. E. S. Taylor, a member of the Chicago Bar, will lecture to the college misses, this afternoon, at the chapel. Obadiah Huse, Esq., of this village, has been appointed by Governor Beveridge, with the consent of the Legislature, as a Trustee of the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign.

PARK RIDGE.

Hon. Z. Eastman, of Elgin, delivered an interesting lecture on "Brain Culture," at Park Ridge, on Tuesday evening. The Methodist Church Sociable was held at the house of Mrs. Othell, last evening, and all present were pleased. The next lecture of the course, which has become so popular, will be delivered by Prof. Wentworth, of the Englewood Normal School.

NORWOOD PARK.

The New England Supper and Old Folks' Concert, sandwiched with charades, readings, etc., will be given at the Reformed Church, Norwood Park, this evening. The entertainment programme is an excellent one, and will assist materially in digesting the supper.

RAVENSWOOD.

H. G. Spafford, Esq., will deliver a lecture before the Ravenswood Literary Society at the Congregational Church on Monday evening next. The lecture will be free, to which the public are most cordially invited.

CHRIS. RAFFERTY.

Rafferty the murderer has been brought back to the city, pending his third trial. His counsel, Mr. Small, ingeniously manufactures public opinion in the following "private letter," published in the Galena *Gazette*:

You congratulate me upon the Rafferty case. Of course I am not sorry that the man has another chance for his life; but the relief is temporary. The battle must be fought again, under the gravest disadvantages, and against a very able prosecutor. Notwithstanding, all the papers say, Reed is very strong, especially with a jury, and almost invariably secures convictions when he desires. The baseless slanders of the streets and the cruel misrepresentations of the press are, however, dragged into his concluding speeches, and the prisoner and his counsel are, of course, denied reply. The consequence is that the juries retire with a case wherein the proof and the slander are so mixed that not a man of them but is afloat as to the real merits. Of course such a manner of trying causes involving life cannot be mildly characterised. Rafferty is only 24 years old, has many good friends, and really deserves them. He is not as bad a man by any means as represented by the press, and the testimony in the case has shown that, save when drunk—which was infrequent—he was industrious, honest, and kindly to all, and especially so to his blind old mother, whose heart is broken by this calamity. I do not think such a man should be hung.

THE RAILROADS.

An Unanswerable Argument for Steel Rails.

What the Severe Cold Weather Demonstrated.

The Comparative Duration and Cost of Iron and Steel Rails.

Whatever conduces to the safety of travel is a matter of personal interest. Every railroad accident should have the redeeming feature of indicating how a repetition may be avoided. The prolific source of trouble in winter is the breaking of rails. The Rock Island is the only road that has escaped this season. No accident from this cause occurred on that line. The others have not shared in the immunity. With their "wrecked" trains have been items of daily record. Eastern railroads have fared alike disastrously. Wherever the keen frosts penetrated the iron rails gave way. The Boston & Albany Company took out 800 tons of useless rails within a year of their being laid, and the broken rail that caused the recent fatal accident near Highland Park had been in track little over eighteen months. Last fall the line between Chicago and Milwaukee was pronounced in excellent condition; but the intense cold tore it up badly. The same remark applies to every line laid with iron. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Northwestern, and Illinois Central took out several hundred iron rails daily that were either useless or unsafe. The several Western roads combined, however, do not report the failure of a dozen steel rails. They stood the severest tests without giving way. In the solitary cases reported, the cause of breakage was either a flaw in the metal or unnatural usage. These results determine, beyond question, the advisability and superiority of steel. Compromises are failures. It was thought the heavy expense of steel might be somewhat lessened by welding a steel top, or face, upon an iron body. The advocates of this process claimed that continuous traffic would only tighten this welded cap. Experience has taught the reverse. Anything in the shape of a cap or patch has invariably worked loose. The imperative requirement is—clear steel of the best quality. This necessity every first-class railroad is recognizing. Iron rails for renewals of track are now rarely bought by companies doing a large business. They confine their purchases to steel, and make iron contracts only for rerolled rails. Several Chicago companies have closed their contracts for this year's deliveries. The C. B. & Q. will lay 70 miles of steel in addition to their 130 miles of steel track now in use east of the Mississippi. The Northwestern have contracted for 10,000 tons of steel, equivalent to 110 miles of track. These rails will be laid on the several divisions leading out of Chicago, where the traffic is heaviest and most exacting. The shore line between Chicago and Milwaukee will be placed in unsurpassed condition. The bridges along the route have been renewed, and the track will be so improved that remarkable speed and safety will be guaranteed. In the Galena Division, some 40 miles of steel will also be laid. The same management is promptly attending to the steel necessities of the Rock Island, and it is announced that the Alton Road will put in a steel track between Chicago and Joliet. Mr. Joy intends to make the Michigan Central a steel-track road through to Detroit as rapidly as possible; and even the conservative Illinois Central is making similar improvements, laying the steel where the passenger travel is most constant.

In this connection, it may be stated that many of the accidents caused by broken rails were not fatal solely because of the fortunate application of the air-brake and buffer platform. The former enables the engineer to stop the train so quickly, and the latter so effectually prevents the cars "telescoping," that the Superintendents of the largest Chicago railroads unhesitatingly affirm it their belief that no passenger train is safe without these appliances, and Mr. Harris goes so far as to deem it prudent for the Legislature to declare it criminal for any railroad train to be sent out without this precautionary equipment.

To the beneficial use of steel there is one serious drawback. The large and increasing demand has placed it beyond the reach of struggling companies. Two years ago, the best quality of English steel rails could be easily procured for $94 gold, delivered in New York. They were so profitable at this rate, that a vast demand was created, causing the price to advance $10 a ton within a year. The long continued strikes among the colliers in Scotland and Wales, and among the puddlers in the great iron centres, have still further advanced the rates. The probability is, that, and before the close of summer, the selling rate will approximate $120 gold a ton delivered on board vessels at Liverpool. Adding to this high rate the duty imposed on steel importations, and it will be readily seen that the era of entire steel tracks is scarcely a possibility of the near future.

Despite the exorbitant first cost of steel rails, their economy in the long run is admitted. Under the ordinary traffic of our Chicago roads the average best iron rails do not outlast their fifth year. Good iron should, however, last eight or ten years. When rails first were made such material was produced as is rarely seen upon our present railways. The old Reading rail bore an immense traffic for twenty years, and one of the same make lasted thirty years on the Boston & Providence Railroad. Certainly the traffic was not so heavy as it now is; but the fact is not denied by iron men that the quality of their work is inferior to that of former years. Similar remarks would apply to steel rails. The product is not so good as when the demand was less. Yet, taking the average of steel and iron rails, one of the former will outlast ten of the latter. The London & Northwestern, and the Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroads each report having had steel rails that outlasted sixteen iron rails that were subjected to precisely the same traffic. The cost of the renewal of iron rails is such that, estimating the life of a steel rail to be 40 years,—a moderate estimate,—a saving of $4,040 a mile would be effected by laying steel, even were the best iron rails offered as a gift. Upon roads having light traffic, the economy is worthy of consideration. Admitting the life of an iron rail to be ten years, and that a steel rail will only wear out five iron rails, $17.37 a ton would still be saved by the use of steel, making the latter at $110 a ton, as cheap as the best iron rails would be at $58.64.

Diversity of opinion exists among railroad experts regarding the effect of extreme temperature upon steel. Some affirm that cold hardens the metal. Others contend that severe temperature does not affect the rails, but dislocates the sleepers, and, by rendering the road-bed uneven, makes the iron liable to snap under any pressure. The successful duration of steel during the recent extremely cold spells has, however, refuted the tenaciously-held theory that the brittle nature of the best metal would cause it to snap in our frigid temperature; and, to-day, every railroad company on the continent would risk the chances and lay steel only, could they procure it.

It is gratifying that questions affecting the economy of life no less than of invested wealth, are receiving earnest attention, for, when fully understood, the public will reap the incalculable benefit of safer and easier facilities for travel, while the stockholders will be enriched by the increase of business and the prevention of expensive casualties.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institute was held in the Circuit Court room, new City Hall, yesterday afternoon. There were about forty persons present.

Isaac Spear called the meeting to order, and said his object in calling them together was to give the members an opportunity to sign the new books, the old ones having been destroyed in the fire. Back dues would not be collected, only the initiation fee of $2 being required. Next Thursday officers were to be nominated, and one week from that day an election would be held. He read a dispatch from Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., who is in Washington, in which he stated that business prevented his being present, and that the mechanics should promptly revive the Institute. The speaker had no doubt the institution would be revived, and that it would become permanent.

Those present then came forward and paid their initiation fee to the Financial Secretary, thirty-five writing their names on a sheet of paper and handing in $2 each.

Frank Lawlor then read the charter of the Institute, and Azel Peck's will.

Mr. Evans said no sectarian or political questions had ever been raised in the meetings of the Institute. The Institute was to advance the interests of the mechanics of the city, any one of good moral character being eligible to membership.

Mr. Lawlor stated that the members of the Trades Assembly came as mechanics, and did not bring any outside prejudices with them. They would not attempt to "run" it.

Mr. Clark hoped a polytechnic institute would be established as an auxiliary. Through the Mechanics' Institute, all who had an interest in mechanical pursuits would meet on the same plane, and enjoy general privileges.

Mr. Cameron requested that any one in the city having a copy of the old constitution and by-laws send them to Mr. Spear.

After appointing a committee to hunt up a copy, the meeting adjourned.

ESCAPED ON STRAW BAIL.

James R. Barron, the notorious hotel robber with whose depredations upon traveling jewelry agents stopping at the Tremont House and Kuhn's European Hotel the readers of THE TRIBUNE are familiar, was released from the county jail yesterday on spurious bail-bonds. The bonds were taken by Judge Williams, now sitting in the Criminal Court, upon a well-founded supposition that they were what they purported to be, and would secure the prisoner's appearance for trial at the proper time. The bailor, a man of honest, respectable, and business-like appearance swore to the possession of property of far greater value than the amount called for by the bonds. About two hours after Barron had secured his liberty the Judge discovered, to his intense astonishment, that the bail was worthless. The Chief of Police was notified of the fact without delay, and officers were at once sent in pursuit of the escaped criminal. Orders were issued that passenger and freight trains leaving the city should be carefully searched, and guarded several miles beyond the limits, so that he could be caught if he attempted to jump on at any way-stations. It is extremely doubtful if those precautions will result in the capture of Barron. He is too shrewd a scoundrel to hazard his liberty by leaving town on a train or boarding one twenty or thirty miles out. His escape is a sad defeat to those gentlemen who risked their lives in bringing him to justice. Schoen, Barron's partner in crime, is still in jail.

TWO MEN KILLED.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 4, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A terrible accident occurred here this morning, which was fatal in its result to two hard-working mechanics,—Howard Shepherd, formerly of Connecticut, and John P. Clay, formerly of Chicago. While engaged in painting the Mansard roof of the new building for the First National Bank, which is five stories high, the scaffolding gave way, and precipitated the unfortunate men to the sidewalk, a distance of about 70 feet. They were both taken up in an insensible condition, and conveyed to the drug-store of Morris & Crandall, only a short distance from the bank-building. Clay only breathed a few minutes. His neck, leg, and arm were broken, and he was badly mashed generally. He was less than 30 years old, and leaves a wife and little child. He was a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, who will take charge of the funeral ceremonies. The Odd Fellows' Funeral Aid Society of Kansas, of which he was a member, will contribute something near $1,000 for the relief of the family. But for this timely precaution while living, his family would have been left comparatively helpless, financially.

Mr. Shepherd lived only about an hour after the accident. He was about 40 years old, and leaves a wife and five children, who reside on a farm of their own near this city. His father and brother are with the family.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Union Club will give their second party of the second series this evening, at Martine's Hall, West Ada street. An enjoyable evening is anticipated.

The Board of Public Works yesterday received a bill for $7,535.05, for 1,076 tons and 870 pounds of large egg anthracite, used during the month of February, at the Water-Works.

A meeting of the members of the daily press of Chicago will be held this afternoon, in the editorial rooms of THE TRIBUNE, at half-past 4 o'clock, to take action in regard to the death of the late H. C. Griffiths.

Some public-spirited persons who intend to colonize the English house-sparrow in this city during the spring wrote to the Chief of Police, yesterday, requesting him to do everything in his power to protect the little birds from the assaults of vicious children. He says he will do so.

The object of the meeting to be held on Saturday evening at the Open Board Hall, is to decide whether or not a general Inter-State Industrial Exposition shall be held in Chicago next fall. Among the speakers will be Hon. J. Medill, A. C. Hesing, Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Hon. S. S. Hayes, Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, Henry Greenebaum, J. H. McVicker, and other distinguished citizens. It remains for the public to take the matter up and decide. The case is left in their hands.

The following proposals for cast and wrought iron for the floor of the engine-room of the Water-Works were opened at the meeting of the Board of Public Works yesterday: Union Foundry—Rolled I beams and angle iron, with fittings, 7½ cents per pound; cast iron columns and column plates, 4½ cents per pound; other castings, 6 cents per pound; stairs, 8 cents per pound; all delivered at Water-Works. John McArthur—Castings, 6 cents per pound; forgings, 12½ cents per pound; beams, 7½ cents per pound. Clark & Raffen—All the iron work for 7½ cents per pound. The Board will come to a decision after it has figured up the cost of the work according to the terms of the different bids.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon in the interest of the Fire Department. Present, Commissioners Mason, Sheridan, Wright, and Davis. The resignation of James M. Houser was accepted. The bill of the Odorless Rubber Company for $180 was allowed. The name of John Doyle was stricken from the list of applicants at his own request. George S. Seeber was dismissed from the service for neglect of duty. Charges of disorderly conduct against Patrick Dignan were dismissed. Edward O'Brien, Assistant Foreman of No. 11, was remanded to private life for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Ludwig Nortenson, a candidate, was discharged for inefficiency and incompetency. Several white and colored applicants for positions were examined, and the Board adjourned.

A hose relief valve, invented by A. Myer, of the Detroit Fire Department, was tested in front of the City Hall yesterday. The object of the invention is to obviate the necessity of running to the engineer when it becomes necessary to shut off a stream. This can be done by the pipeman, by turning a handle near the end of the nozzle. The pressure on the hose, however, does not remain, as, by another contrivance affixed to the engine, the water, when not in use, is kept flowing backward and forward from the hydrant through the suction-pipe. A great deal of property can be saved from water with the aid of this invention, and the Commissioners and officers of the Fire Department so expressed themselves when they saw it work. It will undoubtedly be adopted here, but not before an appropriation to cover the expense can be secured.

So polite and obliging are the cleanly conductors of the West Division that passengers frequently go out of the way to please them,—not, perhaps, because they wish to, but because they cannot help themselves. There is very little that passengers will not do for cleanly conductors—when they find them. They pay fares three or four times without a murmur; are jostled and trodden under foot with a smile; meekly apologize for being carried ten blocks beyond the street they want; jump headlong into a puddle when compelled to, and sputter their thanks out of the mud. All these things will they bear uncomplainingly from a cleanly conductor. But when a dirty one shrieks out to a lady to "Shake up lively, now," and adds that, if this tremulous operation is not instantly performed, he will wait no longer, is it to be wondered at that the lady thinks he is a little hasty? How is that, Conductor No. 35?

Otis Norcross, Treasurer of the Citizens' Fire Relief Fund, has undoubtedly acted in accordance with the wishes of thousands of our best citizens in returning, with thanks, the sum of $10,100 received from the Michigan State Relief Committee, and $9,098 from the Wisconsin State Relief Committee. The money which Boston sent when the lumber districts of these Western States were devastated by fire was freely given, without a thought of recompense, and the feeling, since those contributions proved to be more than sufficient for the relief of the destitute, is only one of gratification that the liberality of our citizens was equal to their need.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE SCAVENGER WORK.

The Contract with Peter Downie Forfeited.

New Bids Received Yesterday---Removal of Dead Animals.

The recent discovery made by the Common Council and the Board of Health, that the contractor who had been engaged in doing the scavenger-work for the city was unable to perform the duties demanded of him at the price paid him, resulted in the annulling of the contract and advertisements for other bids. Mr. Downie, the former contractor, had agreed to do the work for $40 a day, but the unexampled rapidity of the city's second growth, and various other unlooked-for circumstances, utterly blasted his hopes, and, as Mayor Medill said at a meeting of the Special Council Committee on the subject, "the work would have been done better if the city had been more liberal, and the contractor had done more than he was paid for already."

The new bids were received by the Board of Health yesterday, and were as follows: T. McNamara, $110 a day for the whole city; C. McLaughlin, $134 a day for two years, and $150 for the third year; G. H. Melville, $128 a day for two years, and $140 for the third; L. R. Sanborn, $123; Cunningham & Gray, $147; Hugh Reed, $90; Peter Downie, $97; J. Lomax, $50 for the South Division; Henry Cregar, $120 a day; Brown & Townsend, $245; P. Devine, $77; W. B. Pierce, $135; P. McBurns, $184; J. Bell, $95; Ryan & Cudmore, $144; E. L. Carleton, $80; P. Feilan, $45 for the North Division; John Rubling, $40 for the North Division. The Board of Health and the Mayor will award the contract to-day to the lowest responsible bidder, taking into consideration the facilities he may possess in the way of stock for the purpose required. It is probable that an opportunity will be given to the late contractor to redeem himself under more auspicious circumstances.

Bids were also received for the removing of dead animals, as follows: Henry Cregan, $20 a day; Brown & Townsend, $12,500 a year; P. Devine, $6,000 a year; Peter Downie, $20 a day; Regan & Co., $55 a day; J. S. Silkie, $5,200; the Union Rendering Company, $5,500 for the first year, $6,500 for the second, and $7,500 for the third year. These will also be disposed of this afternoon.

PERSONAL.

Gen. W. J. Barber, of Colorado Springs, is a guest at the Gardner House.

The Rev. Mr. Beecher will lead the Bible reading at the Third Presbyterian Church this afternoon.

The Rev. W. L. Noyes, pastor of the Free Baptist Church, will load the prayer-meeting today. Subject: "Whosoever."

It is rumored in Government circles that J. Russell Jones, of this city, will soon resign the Belgian Mission to assume the office of Collector of the port of New York.

Scene, a Madison street car last evening. A lady with a No. 6 hand trying to put on a No. 4½ glove, *loq.*, "I don't like this style of gloves, they are *so* narrow."

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: George Hutchinson, Aubondale; F. A. Kirtland, New York; Thomas L. Watson, Cairo; Benj. F. Ehrman, Cincinnati; F. W. Palmer, DesMoines; Charles Aldrich, Webster City; J. G. Lyford and wife, Rockford; Alex. Findley, Madison.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House yesterday were the following: J. Shaw and wife, Iowa; Isaac P. Moore, Kansas City; W. M. Taylor, Ottawa; S. A. Foley and family, Lincoln; J. W. Patterson, Clinton; C. W. Phillips, Delaven; H. H. West, Milwaukee; John Doherty and wife, Dubuque; E. M. Wright, Boston; J. M. Woolworth, Omaha.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday were the following: M. J. O'Neil, Omaha; C. H. Somes, Boston; Sherman Paris, New York; R. Blakesly, St. Paul; R. Wagner, Wheeling; D. W. Caldwell, Columbus; C. Eiseman, Dakota; C. M. Waterman, Nevada; H. B. Hart, St. Louis; R. J. Christie, Kansas; A. B. Hough, Cleveland; D. B. Kelly, Philadelphia.

Mr. E. M. Fitch, who is mentioned as the probable successor of Mr. David Blakely as Pension Agent of this city, is related to Senator Conklin and Gov. Morgan, of New York. He is quite a young man, but is said to possess considerable business capacity. Before his connection with the post-office as accountant, he was a National Banker in Wisconsin.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday were the following: John Corbett, Montreal; Thomas M. Cochrane, St. Louis; A. M. Scott, Champaign; James C. Boynton, New Orleans; Joseph Howard, Santa Barbara, Cal.; Robert H. Sandborn, Philadelphia; Rev. C. W. Francis and wife, New Haven, Conn.; Wm. P. Lynde, Milwaukee; James McBride, New York; R. E. Demmon, Boston.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House yesterday were the following: Wm. Butler and wife, Clarinda, Iowa; William B. Drescher, Hannibal; O. J. Clark, Ripon, Wis.; C. T. Orton, New York; J. H. Moore, Cincinnati; W. F. Brewster, Bay City; E. F. Lumbard and wife, Marengo; F. H. Smith and wife, Kansas City; Charles H. Clark, Boston; H. C. Paddock, Aurora; Charles Robb and wife, Marengo, Ill.

Booth plays in Bloomington, 31st.

Gen. Allen C. Fuller, of Belvidere, has returned from Colorado in better health.

Livingston Atterbury, formerly a banker in St. Paul, died suddenly in that city, 3d.

Joseph Gillespie, of Edwardsville, Ill., is a candidate for re-election to the Circuit Judgeship of his district.

Prof. George F. Barker, of Yale College, has accepted the Chair of Physics in the Pennsylvania University, at Philadelphia.

James Lick, of San Francisco, has given a lot in that city, worth $150,000, to the Academy of Sciences, and another lot, worth nearly as much, to the Pioneer Society. "Good lick."

John M. Francis, of the Troy (N. Y.) *Times*, American Minister to Greece, is not at home, and will probably not return till August, and then only on leave of absence.

John Van Dyke, formerly a Supreme Judge in New Jersey, and member of Congress from that State, 1847–'51, but now residing in Wabashaw, Minn., has been appointed District Judge, vice Waterman, deceased.

The Rev. Warren H. Cudworth, pastor of the Unitarian Church of East Boston, put his letter of resignation in the hands of the Standing Committee on Sunday forenoon. He has been called to Chicago.

The Rev. Zedekiah S. Barstow, of Keene, N. H., who died last Saturday, aged 82, had been settled in Keene since 1818, and was a Trustee of Dartmouth College since 1834. He was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1866.

Our old friend, Lord Hubert Stanley Leroy Ainsley, is now keeping a pie-shop in Dresden. Whether the rich young lady of New York who became his Lordess is clerk in the establishment, is a point upon which the *Bazar* maintains a dignified silence.

The Rev. John Thompson, for nearly ten years Agent of the American Bible Society for Indiana, has been advanced to the position of Agent for the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and Washington Territory, with headquarters at San Francisco.

Savage, the defaulting Cashier of the Lechmere Bank, at Cambridge, Mass., has been connected with the bank as Cashier since its establishment in 1854, and his honesty has never been questioned. He was a prominent member of the Prospect Street Orthodox Church, and Treasurer of the society for a number of years.

A Vagabond Prince.

New York German papers contain the following curious advertisement:

"We have reasons to believe that Prince Felix, of Taxis, is now in the United States. He has no right to contract any debts whatever, and the estate of the family will be beyond his control even after he has reached his majority. His promissory notes are absolutely worthless, and the undersigned will not, under any circumstances, pay any debts the Prince may incur."

Here follow the names of the executors of the scapegoat prince, to whom the foregoing so flatteringly refers. There is considerable reason to believe, according to recent advices from Ratisbon, in New York, that he is there. He is an overgrown boy, not yet 20 years of age, but has already succeeded in gaining much notoriety by his reckless extravagance. He is the last lineal descendant of the eminent family which, in the middle ages, played a conspicuous part in Germany, and which acquired historical reputation. The estate to which the young Prince is sole heir amounts to about $15,000,000. With his beardless face he cut last year a figure at Baden-Baden, where he appeared in public at the Kursaals and on the promenade with a prominent member of the *demi-monde*, and where, during the season, he lost enormous sums at gambling. In three years he squandered nearly $1,000,000. His extravagance alarmed the executors of his father's estate, and they obtained a decree from the Superior Court of Bavaria authorizing them to limit his allowance to $6,500, and appointing a guardian to take care of his estate. This decree of the Court was published by the executors in many German papers, and threw the young Prince in a terrible rage. He employed a lawyer to have it set aside, and receiving from him very little encouragement he set about raising money at exorbitant rates of interest. As a matter of course he was moderately successful. Among others he obtained 4,000 florins on promissory notes of nearly ten times that amount, and, when one of his creditors sued him for debt, the young fellow secretly possessed himself of the family diamonds and other relics, which he sold at ruinous rates, and fled to America. From New York he wrote to the executors and to his guardian a letter, in which he said he would bid them defiance, and as soon as he was of age would return to Germany and make it hot for them. He added significantly that he had plenty of money, could obtain as much more as he wanted, and was determined to live exactly as he pleased.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Avert the Danger.

The "ethereal mildness" with which poets credit the vernal season is more an illusion of the fancy than a meteorological fact. Early spring in temperate climates is a tearful time, and the tears are usually too cool for health or comfort. To avert the complaints to which the fogs and winds of the season are apt to give rise, prudent people who believe in the proverb that "prevention is better than cure" fortify their stomachs and brace up their nerves and muscles with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Those who do this are wise, and are rewarded for their wisdom by escaping the visitations of chills and fever, rheumatism, biliousness, flatulency, constipation, stomach complaint, &c., so common in damp, inhospitable weather. To the less prudent, who neglect this precaution, and suffer for it, we would say, that the disorders which this potent vegetable tonic prevents it also cures.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL HALL,
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.
OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERTS.
Thos. R. Turnbull has the honor to announce the appearance of the world-renowned violinist,
OLE BULL
On Monday and Tuesday Evenings, March 10 and 11,
Assisted by Miss GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY, Soprano; Signor FERRANTI, the popular Baritone, Comic; Mr. JOSEPH HART DENCK, Pianist.
Admission, with reserved seat, $1.
Tickets can be procured at Julius Bauer & Co.'s on and after Thursday, March 6.
Programmes can be obtained at all the leading music establishments.
The Knabe Grand Pianos used at these concerts.
Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.
GRAND COMBINATION OF THE
Theo. Thomas and the Rubinstein Concert Companies.
The Greatest Concert Combination on Record.
FIRST JOINT APPEARANCE OF
ANTON RUBINSTEIN, HENRI WIENIAWSKI, THEO. THOMAS,
And his UNEQUALED ORCHESTRA. The FIRST GRAND COMBINATION CONCERT will be given on Monday Evening, March 17, at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church. The Second Grand Combination Concert will be given on Tuesday Evening, March 18, at the Union Park Congregational Church.
Reserved Seats, $2 and $3 according to location, will be for sale next Monday morning, at Star Course Depots. Programmes of the Concerts can be obtained to-day.
CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
South Side Depots, 209 Wabash-av. and cor. State and Madison-sts. West Side Depots, 44 Madison-st. and cor. Madison and Halsted-sts.
PROF. MORSE
Will deliver, for the first time in Chicago, two of his wonderful Scientific Lectures that have made for him, in the East, the reputation of the most interesting of instructive of Lecturers.
These Lectures are illustrated with rapid, accurate, free-hand drawing upon the black-board.
MONDAY, March 10, Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
TUESDAY, March 11, Union Park Congreg'l Church.
Admission, 50 cts.; Reserved Seats, 75 cts. For sale
TO-DAY.
PROF. SWING'S Lecture, written especially for the Star Course, upon "THE NOVEL," Thursday, March 13, Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
CARPENTER & SHELDON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING.
BENEFIT OF JOHN MUIR.
Boucicault's wonderful Military Drama, JESSIE BROWN, or The Relief of Lucknow. Miss NELLIE BOYD and SPENCER PRITCHARD have kindly volunteered.
MRS. GEO. E. WOODWELL has volunteered to recite "Shamus O'Brien."
MISS JENNIE QUIGLEY, the Scottish Queen, will appear in her specialties.
BILLY HOMER and Pupil, MINNIE KEAN, in their great act of "Kitty of the Glen."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS,
EDWIN BOOTH AS MACBETH.
CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON AS LADY MACBETH.
Saturday Matinee—Will be given for the last time Shakspeare's Comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Benedick, EDWIN BOOTH | Dogberry, J. H. McVicker.
Next Week—HAMLET. Seats can now be secured.

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Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
Another Bill of Novelties. MACKIN and WILSON in their wonderful Songs and Dances.
THE ABYSSINIAN DWARF TOMMY. VOCAL QUARTETTE. Sketches from Nature.
ROBERT MAKE-AIRS,
with new and beautiful scenery.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Monday evening, March 3, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the celebrated comedian and Chicago favorite,
HARRY LINDEN,
In his inimitable impersonation of WOOL in his great specialty drama of the
HIDDEN HAND!
COURTRIGHT & GILBERT, WYLIE HAMILTON.
Friday—Benefit of HARRY LINDEN.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
The Parlor Home of Comedy,
Monday, March 3, during the week, and at the Matinees, reappearance of the Popular Comedian, JOHN DILLON, in the amusing comedietta, THE SILENT PROTECTOR. Second and last week of the Great London Success,
FALSE SHAME.
"The scenery has never been equaled in Chicago."—Tribune.
"An admirable play."—Times.
March 10, Bartley Campbell's "PERIL; OR, LOVE AT LONG BRANCH," introducing the charming Miss Phillis Glover, the piquant Sidney Cowell, and Mr. J. W. Norris.

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J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD White and Black Threads
Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.
For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.
ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,
And use it for Machine Sewing.

LEGAL NOTICES.

New York Supreme Court, Kings County. Walter S. Griffith against the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and to an order of this court, made and entered herein on the 19th day of February, 1873, a second and final dividend of twenty-five cents on the dollar of the debts of the late Atlantic Fire Ins. Co., is ready to be made, and will be made, on the 10th day of March, 1873, at the office of the undersigned, Receiver of the said Company, No. 175 Broadway, in the city of New York. Dated, New York, February 19, 1873.
JOHN D. COCKS, Receiver.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys for Receiver.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Mabeth."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Benefit of John Muir. "The Relief of Lucknow," "Kitty of the Glen," Recitation.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "False Shame."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Hidden Hand."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $20. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, March 7, 1873.

Senator Sumner resumed his seat in the Senate yesterday. His health is so far restored that he will be able to take part in the business of the extra session.

Judge Poland has sent the ten shares of disowned Credit Mobilier stock that were bandied about between Kelley and Ames to United States Treasurer Spinner, who is to sell them, with accumulated dividends, for the benefit of the conscience fund of the Treasury.

Separate conventions of Democrats and Liberals are in session at Cincinnati to nominate candidates for the Constitutional Convention and city offices. A plan for the union of the two parties in one ticket has been prepared by a conference committee, but has not as yet been accepted by the conventions, although it is said that it will be accepted.

Gov.-Gen. Dufferin, of Canada, has informed the Dominion Parliament that work may be begun at once on the enlargement of the Welland Canal, and the construction of the Baie Verte Canal. Ground will be broken on the St. Lawrence Canal next spring, and these three great works will thus be completed at the same time.

The Carlists every day grow more formidable in their attempts to re-establish a throne in Spain. They are now about to negotiate a loan on the credit of their successes. Thiers gives an illustration of the quality of his Republicanism by hastening to be the first to accord them belligerent rights in their assaults upon the distracted Spanish Republic.

As two months of the session of the Legislature have passed without any action on the railroad question, the Legislative Farmers' Club have appointed from among their members a committee of five Senators and ten Representatives to supervise railroad legislation, and prepare and introduce suitable bills, to frame amendments to the Constitution, and in general, to assist the Legislature.

A bill punishing intoxication on the part of any State official by a fine of $10 for the first offense, $20 for the second, and expulsion from office for the third, has passed to a second reading in the Legislature. The President of the Personal Liberty League is stated to be at Springfield exerting himself to procure some relaxation in the regulations of the liquor traffic.

The "two-mill tax" levied by the State for the support of the public schools is opposed by the House Committee on Education, who report in favor of its abolition. The arguments urged against it in debate, as far as they can be gathered from the dispatches, were, that 2 per cent of the tax was lost in the collection, and 2 per cent went to the Superintendent. In its favor was urged, that it gave the school fund $900,000 which would be lost by its repeal.

The Southern papers are again discussing the formation of one or more new States out of portions of existing States. One proposition is to erect Eastern Tennessee into a new State; another is to form a State from the western counties of North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee; and a third proposition is to form a new State of seven southwestern counties of Kentucky, all West Tennessee, and the six most northerly counties of Mississippi, the new State to be called Jackson.

The New York *Tribune* predicts, after carefully canvassing the field, that there will be a renewal of the labor-strikes in New York City during the coming summer. If this shall prove to be true, the mania will extend more or less to other cities of this country. Fortunately for Chicago, the rebuilding has progressed so far, and the city has so large a number of workmen in all trades, that strikes will hardly be attempted here, or, if attempted, will prove more unsuccessful than usual.

This morning THE TRIBUNE prints a map and a description of another railroad connection which adds to the web in which Chicago catches the trade of the Mississippi Valley. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway opens direct communication to this city with the rich Southwest, and connects with the Southern Pacific Railway the railway system of Texas, which, by the end of 1873, will have 2,000 miles of track, and with that of Mexico, which, under the administration of Lerdo de Tejada, is building railroads to connect Vera Cruz, the City of Mexico, and other important points with each other and the railways of this country.

A Cashier of a bank in Cambridge, Mass., by the name of Savage, recently turned out to be a defaulter to the amount of $14,000. The stockholders of the bank, considering the smallness of the defalcation, have decided not to prosecute the Cashier, who in turn has turned over sufficient real estate to cover the amount. Everything, therefore, is happy, as far as the Cashier is concerned. But what restraint does this compounding of a felony have upon others who have the handling of people's money?

A scene something like that when York exposed Pomeroy in the Kansas Legislature occurred yesterday at Indianapolis. As a vote was about to be taken on a bill to sell a part of the grounds of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, a member of the House rose to say that one of the Trustees of that institution and a real estate agent had sought to influence his vote by threats that they would defeat any bills he sought to have passed by the Legislature if he voted against the scheme. The vote was then taken, and, as a natural result of this disclosure, was defeated.

The letter which the Hon. Mr. James Brooks sent to the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad was a characteristic document. So long as there was danger that Mr. Brooks might be expelled from Congress, he went about hanging his head, growing pale, heaving great sighs, and otherwise conducting himself in a manner to attract the sympathy of his fellow-members, and the commiseration of the newspaper-reporters and the public they could reach. But, now that the danger of expulsion is passed, Mr. Brooks proclaims aloud his intention of serving in the next Congress and drawing his increased pay, of voting for the Pacific Railroad on every future occasion that presents itself, and of making himself as conspicuous as if he had received a vote of thanks instead of a vote of censure.

The Peace Commissioners have at last succeeded in having an interview with Capt. Jack, Shack-Nasty Jim, Scar-Faced Charlie, and others of the Modocs, who have made their country so hot for the white settlers, and the result has not proved satisfactory. The object of the Commissioners, and the only object as it appeared, is to induce them to remove to their reservation. As this was also the object, and the only object, of the military forces sent to the lava-bed, why in the name of all that is sensible don't the military accomplish their business? How much longer is this Peace Commission farce to be allowed to go on? If there isn't power enough in the United States to remove this handful of Modocs and compel them to go where they have been ordered to go, then both military and Peace Commissioners had better be removed, so that the Modocs can be left free to resume their pillage and murder.

The first and only warehouse firm in Chicago which complied with the Railroad and Warehouse law by taking out a license is now to be subjected to prosecution. It is notable, however, that this prosecution rests on the very ground which formed the principal objection of the other warehousemen to the law. If it had not been for that portion of the law fixing a maximum of charges, it is probable that all of the warehousemen would have taken out licenses. The firm of R. M. & O. S. Hough, having taken out their license and filed their bond to comply with the terms of the law, subsequently gave notice that they would make the same charges as the other warehousemen of Chicago, and these are in excess of the rate established by the statute. A prosecution against the firm on this ground would virtually be the same thing as the suits brought against the other firms who refused to take out a license under the law. The latter suits are still pending.

The militia-men of New Orleans dispersed Wednesday afternoon, in obedience to the orders of Gen. Emory, and the peace of the city has not since been broken. The conflicts of that day occurred solely between the McEnery militia and the Metropolitan Police, and have not been renewed, nor has any collision taken place between the United States troops and the citizens. The police have taken possession of the Odd-Fellows Hall, where the McEnery Legislature meet, and arrested the Speaker and several members of the Legislature who were there. In answer to a formal inquiry from Gov. McEnery, Gen. Emory states that the seizure and arrests were made without his knowledge or authority, and that he has no opinion to express about them; but that he is under instructions from Washington to defend the Kellogg Government from any violent interference. If this was an act of that Government, and there is any attempt to meet it by force, he will obey his orders.

The Chicago produce markets were fairly active yesterday, and generally stronger. Mess pork was in good demand, and 7½@10c per brl higher, closing at $14.30@14.35 cash, and $14.47½@14.50 seller April. Lard was dull and a shade easier at $7.85@7.87½ per 100 lbs cash, and $7.95@8.00 seller April. Meats were active and ⅛c per lb higher, at 4⅝@4¾c for shoulders, 6⅞@7c for short ribs, and 7¼c for short clear. Dressed hogs were quiet and steady at $5.75 per 100 lbs. Highwines were dull and ½c lower at 86½c per gallon. Lake freights were inactive and nominally unchanged at 12½@13½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was steady and less active. Wheat was active and 1½c higher, closing at $1.23 cash, and $1.24⅛@1.24¼ seller April. Corn was active, and ⅝c higher, closing at 32½c for regular, and 32⅞@32⅝c seller April. Oats were quiet and steady at 26¾c cash, and 26⅞@26⅞c seller April. Rye was quiet, and a shade firmer, at 65@65½c. Barley was quiet, but strong, at 1½@2c advance, closing at 74c for regular No. 2. Live hogs were quiet, and 5@10c lower. Cattle were active at unchanged prices. There was a moderate demand for sheep at $3.25@5.50.

The recent statement of Mr. Gladstone to Parliament on the Irish University question has created a profound impression throughout both England and Ireland. His measure involves the separation of Trinity College from the University of Dublin; the separation of the theological faculty of Trinity College from Trinity College, and its transfer to the Disestablished Church; the abolition of all texts in Trinity College; the incorporation of the University of Dublin and its government by a council of twenty-eight members; the affiliation of three or four other colleges to the University; the endowment of this University with £50,000 per annum, and the establishment of a staff of professors for teaching academical subjects in Dublin. The London *Spectator* thus states the objections which are likely to arise: "It is obvious that the critical points of this measure with the Trinity College party will be the taking away from them the degree-giving power, and the handing it over to the new body,—which they will dislike, as likely to lower the standard of graduation; and with the Catholic party, the long time that must elapse before the Catholic graduates gain anything like political equality in the new University, and the endowment of a new mixed teaching body, which they will be inclined to look upon with jealousy as establishing a fresh centre of competition with their own seminaries. We do not see how either party are to make much of their objections."

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* is disposed to hold the Supreme Court responsible for Rafferty's two escapes from conviction. It says:

> Our State Constitution has expressly made the Supreme Judges themselves the guides to point out to the Legislature its duty in this respect;
>
> "The Judges of the Supreme Court shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, report in writing to the Governor such defects and omissions in the Constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws."—Art. 6, Sec. 31.

The Supreme Court has no knowledge of the facts of any case, except as the same appear on the record presented to it. If that record shows that a man has been convicted and sentenced, and that the case was taken up to the Supreme Court; and that (according to the record) while that case was pending he was again tried, convicted, and sentenced, the difficulty presented is hardly a defect or omission in the law, to be reported to the Legislature, but a defect in the intelligence or ability of the law officer which cannot be cured by act of legislation. Had the record in the Rafferty case showed that the first conviction had been set aside, and that the Supreme Court had returned the case for further proceedings by the Court below, all of which was as essential as the indictment itself, there would have been no trouble in the case.

If the Legislature should provide for the summary removal of prosecuting attorneys guilty of a negligent or ignorant performance of their duties, something of the evil of a failure to execute the criminal law might be avoided.

There are likely to be some complications in the matter of the division of the extra pay voted by Congress to the members of the Forty-second Congress. There are several cases of unearned dividends. For instance, Gov. John L. Beveridge, of Illinois, was not elected to Congress until November, 1871, eight months after the extra pay begins to run, and resigned Jan. 1, 1873, two months before the expiration of his term. He will be entitled to four months extra pay in one year, and ten months in the second year. Mr. Perry, of Cincinnati, resigned in August, '72; Mr. Brooks, of Massachusetts, about the same time. Gov. Washburn, of Massachusetts, in December, 1871; Judge Mercur, of Pennsylvania, in December, 1872; and B. C. Cook, of Illinois, in 1871. All of these were succeeded by other persons, and the extra pay will have to be divided among them. For instance, Mr. Snapp, of Joliet, can only draw the extra pay from his election in November, 1871. Three members died during the term, and their heirs will be entitled to the extra pay. In the case of Delarge, of South Carolina, who was unseated about ten days before the close of Congress, it is a question whether he will be entitled to the extra or not. Mr. Walls, of Florida, was unseated about two weeks ago, and Mr. Niblack declared to have been duly elected. Walls drew pay up to the time he was put out; Niblack will draw pay for the whole two years, but whether both will have the extra $5,000 is a question. It is a fact worthy of note, that the majority of those voting for this extra pay in the House were men who had not been re-elected. In their case it looked like an undoubted grab.

THE CASE OF LOUISIANA.

The failure of Congress to take any action respecting affairs in Louisiana has naturally resulted in violence and bloodshed. There are two State Governments in operation in Louisiana. One owes its existence to Judge Durell's decree, and the bayonets of Federal troops; the other, to an election by the people. A committee of seven Republican Senators, consisting of Messrs. Morton, of Indiana; Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Hill, of Georgia; Alcorn, of Mississippi; Logan and Trumbull, of Illinois; and Anthony, of Rhode Island, have investigated the whole matter, and have reported that the action of Judge Durell was, from beginning to end, a gross usurpation, unprecedented in judicial history, and utterly void and fraudulent. This was the unanimous report of the Senate Committee. Yet the Kellogg Government was called into existence by the decrees of Durell, and placed in possession of the State offices by military force,—the using of which force the same Committee declare as unanimously to have been unauthorized and scandalous.

The President having, in the first instance, ordered the troops to execute Durell's decrees, has refused to withdraw his military protection to the Durell-Kellogg Government unless Congress should so direct, and Congress wasted so much time over the Agricultural College and the Increase-of-Salary bills that it had not time to legislate for Louisiana. The two Governments have, therefore, come into collision. The Kellogg Government has arrested and imprisoned the members of the Legislature of the other Government, and where the contest will end no one can tell. In the meantime, the President, in further enforcement of Durell's decrees, has ordered Gen. Emory to protect the Kellogg Government, and to maintain it as the Government of the State of Louisiana.

Congress has adjourned leaving this question undetermined. The President proposes to be governed by Durell's judicial orders; Durell only issues temporary orders which cannot be appealed from or reversed; General Emory obeys the President, and the people of Louisiana have no alternative but to submit to what the Senate Committee declare the most unexampled fraud and outrage, or put themselves in hostility to the military authority of the United States. There is, of course, but one choice. Submission, not to Kellogg, but to the Federal authority, is all that is left them. They must wait for redress until Congress meets again, or such circumstances arise as will permit judicial interference. So notorious is Durell's usurpation that his impeachment and conviction are mere questions of time. The good sense of the people will, however, work a more effectual revolution against the Kellogg despotism than can ever be accomplished by a useless conflict of arms. We have had enough of war, and, though the Kellogg Government is sustained by the arms of National troops, it is none the less a fraud, a usurpation, and an outrage upon free government. The President having resolved to maintain the Kellogg Government by force, and that force including the entire army and navy of the United States, submission becomes a necessity, though the employment of that force does not confer either legality or honesty on the Kellogg Government, nor change its fraudulent and usurping character.

THE OHIO RIVER COMMERCE.

The River and Harbor bill passed by the late Congress exceeds in its enormity any of the previous jobberies executed under that title. It, of course, provides for the completion of the Louisville & Portland Canal. The Board of Trade, and other commercial bodies of Cincinnati, some three years ago, represented to Congress that there were some forty or fifty millions of dollars capital waiting to be invested in first-class steamers, but this canal was unable to give them passage to and from Cincinnati. Since then, Congress has appropriated money enough to enlarge the canal, but the steam commerce has not got under way yet. Congress has voted about a million and a half directly, and as much more indirectly, and has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to take possession of the canal and run it. Would it not have been better to have placed it under the charge of that bold navigator, the Secretary of the Navy? Heretofore the toll for passing through the canal was 50 cents per ton on steamboats. The canal is about two miles long, and the toll on an ordinary river steamboat of 800 tons amounted to $400 each way. The result was, that the few first-class boats now on the Ohio River do not ascend the river above Portland, nor go below Louisville. The last River and Harbor bill makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon taking possession of this work, to reduce the tolls on the fifty millions of Cincinnati capital invested in the new first-class steamers to 25 cents per ton of the vessel. This will reduce the charge for a steamboat passing through the canal, from $400 to $200—a tax which seems enormous to the people who enjoy the free navigation of the lakes. We are afraid this tax is still too high to encourage capital to build whole navies for the commerce of the Ohio River. It is questionable even if this rate of toll will produce enough revenue to keep the canal in repair, and it is just for this reason that the canal has become an object of national interest. If Congress were to offer to make a free gift of the canal to Kentucky or Ohio, or to both States, or to Cincinnati and Louisville, or to any private corporation or individual, on condition to keep it in repair and operate it, the offer would be refused. The commerce, present and prospective, is not so promising as to warrant that it will pay expenses, even at the high rate of $200 a boat each way. The canal, therefore, is to become an annual charge upon the country, just like the agricultural and educational establishments, the bug museum, and the cabinet of stuffed reptiles. There is no way to get rid of it. Nobody will have it. It won't pay expenses, and will be forever out of repair. The immense capital that has been waiting twenty years to have that canal enlarged will not now accept the completed job on condition of keeping it in sufficient repair to admit the employment of the great commercial navy it has been waiting to put afloat. It may be comforting to some people, however, to know that the millions put into this canal might have gone into something else no better.

THE FREMONT FINANCIAL CONSPIRACY.

Recent cable dispatches announced that the case of the Memphis & El Paso bond frauds,—sometimes known as the Transcontinental Memphis & Pacific Railroad, and sometimes as the Southern Continental Railroad,—had been fixed for trial before the Criminal Tribunal of Paris on the 4th inst., and that Gen. Fremont with six others had been indicted and cited to appear to answer the charge of swindling various persons by the fraudulent issue of worthless bonds of this road, amounting to six millions of dollars. Close upon the heels of this announcement comes a rumor from Washington that proceedings are about to be instituted against Gen. Fremont by the Union Pacific Road, and that a cable dispatch has been sent from Paris to the agent of the Company asking to have the suit commenced. The latter statements, as far as they concern suits in this country, are highly problematical; but the French suit is a fact of the first consequence, and when thoroughly investigated will bring out a swindle fully equal to the Credit Mobilier in the extent of its operations, and the corrupt character of those who manipulated the sale of the bonds. A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who was in Paris at the time the bonds were put on the market, furnishes some interesting facts, showing how this grand financial conspiracy was managed. The first advertisements which appeared in the Paris papers were written, of course, in the strongest terms, and set forth the advantages of Memphis & El Paso in the most glowing manner. This was in the summer of 1869. The advertisements stated that the bonds were a first mortgage on all the lands ceded to the road, "amounting to 10,240 acres per mile, or 300 acres to every $1,000 bond, and 30 acres to every $100 bond." The bonds were offered at 410 francs, or about $82, for every $100 bond, payable in 1890, at 515 francs, or $103. Six per cent interest was said to be guaranteed by the United States Government, and bondholders at that time, which was in May, were entitled to the July coupon. The Trustees of the bonds were announced as Andrew G. Curtin, "Governor of Pennsylvania, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at St. Petersburg," Paul S. Forbes, and Svante M. Swenson. The name attached to the advertisement was M. J. Paradis, one of the officers of the French Bourse. In some manner the favor of the Government was obtained, and, as the entire press was subsidized, it was impossible to expose the swindle, although many Americans in Paris knew it to be a swindle. An English circular was issued with regard to it, but, being printed in English, it did not largely reach the French. The few Frenchmen who did discover the fraud and publicly denounce it were soon silenced by libel suits, which at the same time secured fresh time for the bond-operators to expedite their sales, and the bonds were thus rapidly disposed of. The first discovery of the fraud came out in a report made by the late Senator Howard, of Michigan, on the bill to incorporate "the Southern Transcontinental Railway Company," which, on the maps engraved for Paris use, stretched from Norfolk, Va., to San Diego, Cal., with connections with numerous roads already constructed. According to Senator Howard's report, $6,000,000 of these bonds were sold in Paris at 80 per cent, thus realizing, at that rate, $4,800,000 to those engaged in the conspiracy.

These facts show that while Oakes Ames and his associates were making snug fortunes out of the corruptions of Credit Mobilier, John C. Fremont and his associates were in Paris making a snug profit out of Memphis & El Paso, or, as it grandiloquently appeared in Paris, the Transcontinental Memphis Pacific Railroad Company. Credit Mobilier has been first brought to the bar of public investigation, though while its corruptions have been completely exposed, and made so odious that their taint will never remove from those implicated, yet no one has been punished. We await now, with some interest, the proceedings of the French Court, to see how French justice will be administered. It is peculiarly aggravating in this case, that not only was a direct swindle perpetrated upon the Parisians, but the operation has seriously affected the American name in France, and will make the negotiation of American securities a matter of extreme difficulty hereafter. It will be peculiarly grateful to those who know the Great American Adventurer best if the proceedings in the French courts expose him in his real character, and dissipate forever the extraordinary illusion which people have had in regard to this gilded humbug.

COUNTY JAILS.

The report of the State Board of Charities and Correction for this State contains one recommendation that is entitled to serious consideration. It concerns the reformation of the County Jail system. If the character of the County Jail of Chicago for the past few years may be accepted as a sample of those of the State generally, the necessity for reform in this particular is more urgent than any other in our system for the treatment of criminals. It has been a matter of common notoriety for years that the County Jail of Cook County is but little removed from the condition of a hog-pen, to which has been added the moral filth generated by bad whisky and the close association of the different varieties of moral degradation. It has been claimed by those in charge that it was impossible for them to keep the jail in any better condition than it has presented. This is hard to believe; but, if true, so far as the noisome atmosphere and filthy surroundings are concerned, it is certainly not true in regard to the disgraceful conduct of the inmates. This has been rather encouraged by practices which it is not necessary to recount in detail. It is certain, however, that the system itself is largely responsible when it admits of the abuses that have crept into the Cook County Jail. This view of the matter is also confirmed by the circumstance that other jails throughout the State, which do not have the same demands upon their capacity, are found in pretty much the same condition.

The remedy proposed by the Board of Charities and Correction is a broad one. It is the abolition of the entire system of County Jails, as conducted at present. The objections, which extend equally to all of them, are: That the prisoners are in constant contact with one another, without any useful employment of their time; that idle associations of this kind cannot fail to develop criminality; that the punishment of confinement is thus deprived of its main purpose of preventing the recurrence of criminal acts by the reformation of the imprisoned; and, finally, that the same jails are used for detaining those who await their trials, and who may be innocent men, and those who have been convicted and are kept in prison as a punishment. It is this last feature in particular which has induced the Board of Charities and Correction to suggest the establishment of District Prisons, as a sort of intermediate station between the County Jail and the Penitentiary, and the discontinuance of sentencing convicted criminals to the County Jail as a punishment. Such a change would leave County Jails as a mere place of detention, relieve them of their present crowded condition, and afford no excuse for any of the abuses that must prevail so long as the convicted and untried, the guilty and the presumably innocent, are mixed up indiscriminately. The County Jails could then be kept in order and cleanliness. The Board think that, for the present, two District Prisons—one in the northern part of the State, and the other in the southern—would be sufficient for the demands that would be made upon them. Here is where the minor offenders would be consigned, thus keeping them away from the influence of the classes more advanced in crime, who are sent to the Penitentiary, and also saving the unconvicted persons in the County Jails from the contamination of their society. It is suggested that these District Prisons should be conducted on the same general plan as the Penitentiary; that they should provide useful employments for the criminals; that they should be in charge of experienced and honorable men, and that they should be as nearly self-sustaining as possible. The excess of the expenses over the convict earnings, it is suggested, should be paid by the counties *pro rata*, according to the number of convicts they contribute. The Board believe that, under this system, the cost of maintaining the convicts of the State would be considerably less than now; that the Judges could then discriminate better and sentence criminals in accordance with their offenses more than now; that the evils of idle association would be decreased; that the proper distinction would be made between detention and punishment; and that the deterrent effect of punishment would be proportionately augmented.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Michigan Democratic Convention, to nominate for Supreme Judge and Regents, will be held at Jackson, the 27th.

—Time was that an American Secretary of State was particular on the subject of dress, that it should illustrate the Republican idea. Now, according to the New York *Times*:

> Secretary Fish addressed communications to the members of the Diplomatic Corps requesting them to appear in full court dress at the ball, and, in conjunction with the glittering uniforms of our army and naval officers, they will present a scene of brilliancy rarely witnessed.

—The St. Paul *Press*, which is accused of having had some of it, says:

> Upon the Republicans in the Legislature devolves the solemn duty of enacting such laws as will secure a thorough and radical reform of the loose system of administering financial trusts, not only by the State Treasurer, but by all County Treasurers, which has prevailed since the organization of the State.

—William S. Ling, Postmaster of the House, at Washington, is said to have a finger in nearly every pie that is passed around. The Milwaukee *News* adds:

> The story is that he joined a ring which got possession of Pacific Mail stock, when it was very low; that they got up this additional subsidy project, and pushed it so far that the stock doubled or trebled on their hands, when they unloaded; that they have made contracts to sell vast quantities of the stock at a low price, and knocked the bottom out of the subsidy business when the stock fell flat, so that they made about as much money on the fall of the stock as they had made on the rise. This is one of the little ways in which a Credit Mobilier Congressman and the lobby gang grow rich on a small salary.

—The vote for Mayor, in Portland, Me., last Monday, was: George P. Westcott, Republican, 2,127; Nathan Cleaves, Democrat, 1,715.

—The Detroit *Post* (Zach. Chandler's organ) says it was only "the 'played-out' politicians in Congress" who carried the increased-pay measure. The remark applies to Senators Cameron, and Morrill, of Maine, and to Representatives Averill, Bingham, Ben Butler, Garfield, Houghton, Maynard, Negley, Packard, and Sargent, among those who voted for it. Morever, is Snapp "played-out," and Sypher to stand for naught?

—The Detroit *Tribune* refers to the *Congressional Globe* for the vote (115 to 110) by which the House substituted censure for expulsion in the cases of Ames and Brooks. The yeas were: 76 Republicans, 38 Democrats, 1 Liberal; total, 115. The nays were: 49 Republicans, 59 Democrats, 2 Liberals; total, 110.

—Colfax is to be feted in South Bend to-morrow. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says:

> Let us hope that, after his retiring to private life, Mr. Colfax, by his modesty and humiliation, will enable the people to forgive what has been bad in his record and remember only what is good.

Also the Albany *Evening Journal* says:

> There are plenty to exult over the misfortune and fall of this unhappy man; plenty to betray their malignant diabolism in derisive and mocking sneers; plenty to seize upon his case for the fling of scorn at all profession of virtue. And yet we have faith enough in the true instincts of the American people to believe that the majority, without reference to partisanship, have a manlier and sounder feeling. We believe they have more of real sadness than of harsh and unqualified reprobation. They temper the voice of justice which his faults evoke with the charity which the memory of the past suggests. They grieve that one who stood so high, and who was accepted as a shining exemplar of public virtue, should fall,—falling, as they believe, through pitiable weakness rather than through any ingrained wickedness.

—William B. Washburn retired from Congress in December, 1871, to be Governor of Massachusetts. His unearned dividend of Congressional pay is $1,800. But then, as Ben Butler remarked, "Anybody can refuse to receive it."

—It is needless to say that no one of the Congressmen from New Hampshire and Connecticut (four Democrats and three Republicans), voted for increased pay; they all, with one accord, rallied to the front and voted loudly in the negative, every time. They are all of them candidates for re-election this spring, and are the only members whose cases were not passed upon by the people last autumn.

—Massachusetts has thrown overboard the traitor Sumner, but she extolls the noble Ben Butler (for whom her next Governorship is reserved), and offers Oakes Ames a complimentary Boston dinner, with orators and poet. Thereupon the Hartford *Courant* (Gen. Joseph R. Hawley) says:

> The great State of Massachusetts, with its culture, its history, its great men, dead or set one side, chooses to send to Washington Alley, and Ames, and Twichell, and Banks, and Butler. "There she stands," says Mr. Webster; "look at her! The past at least is secure." So it is, and her present Representatives are securing what little there is left of the present. We do not propose to defend these men. Massachusetts does that nobly. She flies to their defense when they are assailed. She keeps them year after year in Congress; she heals their wounds, incurred in her service, with public dinners. There is something heroic in the way she stands by these representatives of her commercial morality. She even pays them a higher compliment than this. For their sake she sets aside such men as Charles Francis Adams and Richard H. Dana, Jr. Mr. Adams is not so much as named for the position of United States Senator. One of the first of living statesmen, of incorruptible integrity, renowned for the most important services to his country during the past twelve years, towering above his contemporaries with a European reputation—Massachusetts has no use for him!

—What a sham of a government! What a spectacle to present before the nations of the earth. Enough to make every American's cheek tingle with shame!—*Fort Dodge (Iowa) Times.*

—There has never been a time in the history of the country when the public estimate of the value of Congressmen was so low as it is now, and this, notwithstanding the high prices which individuals had paid for them; and members misrepresent their constituents in crowding up the price of goods which have already fallen in the market.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—This venality in public bodies, fraught as it is with danger to the Government, can only be checked by the people. It remains with them to decide by their votes, whether iniquity, extravagance, and corruption shall rule in high places, and not only bankrupt the morals, but the finances of the country.—*Oshkosh (Wis.) Times.*

—It is time that simpler and more frugal ideas were inculcated in Congress, especially in regard to the cost of living. Why should not a Congressman practice all the nice little arts of economy, live simply, restrain the frenzy for show and extravagance that prevails all around him, and do what he can to restore the healthy days of a simple and natural way of living, relying on character and ability rather than his purse?—*Boston Times.*

—Will the ninety-four members of the last House of Representatives, who opposed the measure for increasing the salary of Congressmen, now give us an instance of their devotion to the public interests by declining the increase which they may lawfully take? They can thus contribute to the Treasury nearly half a million dollars, and evince the sincerity of their patriotic professions.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—The retro-active feature of this bill by which the retiring members have taken more than one and a half millions of dollars out of the Treasury more for their services than they agreed to take when they were elected, we regard as a steal that is little, if any, better than taking Credit Mobilier stock. It is an outrage for which there is no excuse, and an insult to every tax-payer in the land. No other public act leads so directly to fraud as for public officers to be permitted to increase their own salaries, and we do not believe that in the whole history of our Government a more flagrant robbery of the Public Treasury than this can be found. Every principle of justice and equity condemns it.—*Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.*

WALL STREET.

Review of the Gold, Money, Stock, Bond, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Money was easier at intervals to-day, but quite irregular. Call loans ranged from 1-32 to 7 in the earlier hours, but rose to 1-16, and finally dropped off to 7 gold. As was expected last week by the National Banks, the Comptroller of the Currency has issued a call for the statements, showing their condition at the close of business Friday, Feb. 28. The beneficial effects of this call are seen in the disposition of the banks to lend more freely. Mercantile paper is still dull, the best names being held at 9@10, and good names at 10@12.

STOCKS.

The stock market was rather dull and irregular, prices fluctuating within narrow limits. Erie showed additional strength over the capture of the Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central. Both the stock market and the money market are still firmly controlled by the leading cliques.

GOLD.

Gold was firm and higher, ranging from 115 to 115¾. Those parties who borrowed exchange about the middle of last month find it profitable now to cover, and are buying gold for the purpose. In this way they assist the bull clique operators, who adhere to the policy of high gold for the spring months. The bids at the Treasury to-day aggregated $6,745,000, at prices ranging from 114.50 to 115.22, and the award was $1,500,000. Foreign exchange was heavy, and saleable only at a marked reduction from the asking rates.

BONDS.

Governments were stronger and firm. The bloodshed in New Orleans had little or no effect on Louisiana bonds to-day. These securities have been neglected, with little or no market, on the Stock Exchange for a long time past. The default in the January interest increased the distrust previously prevailing, and further damaged the credit of Louisiana. There was a moderately active business in railroad bonds. The leading feature was the advance in Eries, all issues being from ½ to 2¾ per cent higher. This is due to the verification of the rumor that the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad was under control of the Erie.

PRODUCE.

Flour was fairly active. Low grades spring and winter wheat extras are scarce, and in demand for the coastwise trade and the West Indies. The absence of any considerable supply of shipping extras prevents the filling of European orders. The market closes more active. Low grades especially are in demand. Wheat closes better and more active, with more inquiry for export and milling. Spring is offered less freely. Winter quiet. Pork was fairly active for future, with sales of 1,250 brls mess at $15.50@15.55 for April; $15.75 for May, and $16.00 for June. Dry salted shoulders are firm at 6c. Pickled shoulders quoted at 7c; pickled bellies, 12 lbs, at 9½c, and do, 14 lbs, at 9¼c. No activity reported. Bacon is firm, with sales of 450 boxes at 7¾c for long clear, and 8¼c for short clear. Lard is reported active. Western is offered now at 8 9-16c for March, with 5,000@6,000 tcs reported, previously sold at this figure.

Ohio Politics.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The Conventions of the Liberals and Democrats met separately to-day to nominate delegates to the Constitutional Convention and municipal officers. A committee of conference between the Conventions have met, and agreed to report a plan of co-operation by a division of the tickets. The plan has not yet been submitted to the respective Conventions for their approval. It gives the Democratic Convention the nominations of Mayor, Trustee of Water Works, and the Director of the City Infirmary, and to the Liberals the City Solicitor, Judge of the Superior Court, and the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court, while the delegates to the Constitutional Convention are equally divided,—five to the Liberals, and five to the Democrats. The report will doubtless be adopted.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 6.—The Liberal Republican and Democratic city convention to-day divided the offices, as anticipated in the dispatch sent this afternoon, except that the Prosecuting Attorney was nominated by the Democrats, and the Trustee of Water Works by the Liberal Republicans. The day dispatch was correct in other respects. The delegates to the State Constitutional Convention are as follows: Nominated by the Democrats, R. M. Bishop, George E. Pugh, Samuel F. Hunt, Dr. G. F. Bruehl, and J. P. Carberry; nominated by the Liberal Republicans, Rufus King, J. B. Stallo, George Hoadley, Josiah L. Keck, and Joseph Trounstine.

The Democrats nominated George W. C. Johnston for Mayor and sent word to the Liberal Convention. The latter asked them to reconsider this nomination, but the Democratic Convention had adjourned *sine die*.

The Liberal Republican Convention adjourned to meet in two weeks.

SPRINGFIELD.

Correction of a Misstatement Concerning Col. John M. Snyder—Certificates of Organization—Treasury Statement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 6.—It is due Col. John M. Snyder, late a Trustee of the Soldiers' Orphans,—to whom allusion was made in these dispatches a short time ago as having collected and appropriated to his own use since he ceased to be a Trustee of said Institute rents belonging to the orphan children of A. H. Aldridge, who are now, and have been for two or three years past, inmates of the Home,—to say that he has satisfactorily shown that he has not received one dollar of rent since he severed his connection with the institution. The Trustees have learned that another person, who represented to the attorneys here that he was in the employ and was authorized by Col. Snyder to receive the rent, had been so doing, leaving it to be inferred that he was paying the same over. This individual has confessed, and paid over the amount of money which he had received to the Trustees. Col. Snyder is in no way indebted to the estate of Aldridge, having accounted and settled for every dollar of money he received from that source. The suit instituted here against him to compel settlement, in consequence of these facts, has been withdrawn.

Dr. Gregory, Regent of the Champaign Industrial University, has received an honorary commission to the exposition at Vienna, charged with looking after the interests of the scientific and industrial collection.

In the office of the Secretary of State, this morning, a statement was filed and license issued to the Central City Manufacturing Company, of Peoria, capital stock $500,000.

The report of the Commissioners of the Royal George Silver Mining Company, of Emma Mountain, Utah, of Chicago, capital stock $500,000, was filed, and certificate of organization issued.

The receipts of the Treasury for the month of February were:

On revenue	$14,560.66
School fund	6,615.40
Other sources	6,000.00
Total	$27,176.06

The disbursements for same time were:

Revenue	$85,292.46
State debt	4,964.14
School fund	416.66
Interest fund	215,844.69
Total	$306,693.46

The Farmers and the Railroads—Hearing on the Lake Front Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 6.—The Legislative Farmers' Club met this evening, Mr. Truitt in the chair. Mr. Gordon offered a resolution setting forth that two months of the session had passed without legislation upon the subject of railroads, and moved that a committee of five Senators and ten Representatives, members of the Club, be appointed to take a general supervision of the question of railroad legislation; to prepare and introduce bills necessary to secure the needful legislation; also, if the necessities of the case demanded, to prepare amendments to the State Constitution to be submitted to the people, in pursuance of the Constitutional provisions for changes. The resolution was adopted, and the following gentleman appointed on the Committee: Senators Baldwin, Nicholson, Strong, Castle, Whiting, and Representatives Gordon, McAdams, Rice, Stewart, Hart, Moffitt, Savage, Morrison, Shaw, and Moore.

Mr. McAdams offered a resolution, which was adopted, thanking the newspapers for assisting the farmers in fighting railroads.

Dr. Gregory, of the Industrial University, lectured on industrial education, and the Club adjourned.

President Walker, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, telegraphed that he would appear before the House Railroad Committee to-morrow evening, and other railroad officials are expected.

The Senate Municipal Committee listened to Mr. Tuley in favor of the repeal of the Lake Front act. He spoke on behalf of Chicago. Mr. Jewett will appear on the other side to-morrow. The bill was unanimously adopted by the Committee when application for a hearing was made, and the Committee were unanimous in withholding the report for that purpose, its author, Mr. Reynolds, consenting. It is not likely the decision of the Committee will be changed by argument. The bill will be returned to the Senate early next week.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Chinese labor is to be introduced in the Saginaw Valley (Mich.).

—The Boston relief fund amounted to $341,908.63, of which there is now available $51,657.23.

—Samuel Minturn, being adjudged on general principles a hard case, was tarred and feathered at Mechanicsville, Iowa, last week.

—Wisconsin will be one of the greatest mineral-producing States in the West when all the mines are developed. It contains iron, lead, zinc, and copper in abundance.

—One of the oldest houses in Litchfield County, Ct., is that of Mr. Elam Fenn, on Town Hill, half a mile southwest of Terryville. It was built at least 150 years ago, and contains enough timber to build a whole village of modern houses.

—George C. Hitchcock, of New Preston, Ct., is reported to have a pair of turkeys that he has refused $1,000 for. The gobbler stands 9 feet high in his bare feet, has feathers 2 feet long, and his gobble can be heard 6 miles when the wind is right.

—Here is a practical temperance lecture: A hard working man at Newport, R. I., drew $1,500 from a savings bank the other day, the savings of years of hard labor, and went on a spree which only ended when his money was spent.

—About forty of the most respectable and prominent women of Monticello, Iowa, visited Anamosa in a body for the purpose of presenting a remonstrance in person before the Judge of the Circuit Court now in session at that place, against the issuing of a liquor license to any druggist or other person in Monticello.

—Dr. Charles Putnam, of Boston, discourages the popular delusion that the children of the poor are the hardiest and most likely to attain to maturity. He says: "Twenty-eight per cent of the children born in Boston die during their first year, and among the poorer classes the percentage is over 50."

—The Aurora *Herald* agrees with us in thinking that the Government has a right to make public highways of the railroads; and the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners indorse the same plan. What we want is not railroads owned by corporations and run for their profit, but those owned by the public and run for its advantage.—*Rockford (Ill.) Register.*

—Rumor has it that the Canada Southern Railway Company have abandoned the idea of bridging what is known as the east channel of the river below Trenton, from Stony Island to the Canadian shore, owing, undoubtedly, to the fact that they have commenced boring for a tunnel from Grosse Isle to Canada. They have sunk a shaft on Stony Island, and are working all the force it is possible to employ in the new undertaking. So far as present indications are concerned, the tunnel will run through a ledge of limestone rock the entire distance. The shaft has been sunk to rock that does not leak, which, of course, is favorable for the proposed work. The bridge of the west channel has been completed from the main land to Stony Island, with the exception of the swing, and that will be finished within the next thirty days. The bridge from Grosse Isle to Stony Island is just about completed.—*Detroit Tribune.*

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A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Terrible Midnight Battle in the Sixth Ward.

Desperate Encounter Between Six Roughs and Two Policemen.

Two Bridgeport Pets, in Search of Some "Bloody Fun," Killed.

One of the Officers Pounded and Kicked Until Nearly Dead.

His Life Saved by His Companion's Revolver.

The Surviving Members of the Raiding Party Arrested.

And This All Occurred Near the Scene of the Rafferty-O'Meara Tragedy.

Bridgeport has again vindicated its right to be called the wickedest place in Chicago. For some time it has not been very prolific of tragic deeds, and some people, residents of remote districts, have believed that its morality was improving. Such has not, however, been the case. The same auxiliaries to deviltry have been carried on during this seeming quiet, as when the police records of the city teemed with its encounters. The quiet has only resulted because some bullets happened to miss their mark, and, in some cases, because revolvers and dirk-knives were left at home. The following story of a midnight encounter by the police with some Bridgeport residents will fully sustain the foregoing assertions:

On Wednesday evening there assembled at the house of Daniel McNeil, No. 70 Oneida street, a party of men and women. They came there in response to an invitation from McNeil, and remained until about 12 o'clock. As is usual with most Bridgeport "parties," the chief festivity of the evening was drinking whisky, and all the pleasure of the evening was extracted from that spirit. About 12 o'clock, Patrick McVeigh, James McVeigh, John McVeigh, Patrick Boyle, Daniel McKernan, and Denny McKeegan, finding it impossible to create a difficulty in the house of McNeil, concluded they would go outside, hoping that they would meet some defenceless persons with whom they could have, as one of the party expressed it, "some bloody fun." They went out into the morning air with murder in their hearts. It is said that one of them remarked that a policeman would be their best game. They proceeded along the streets hooting and shouting, and uttering exclamations in utter defiance of the law. As they walked south on Halsted street, near Douglas place, they attracted the attention of Policeman Reinert. True to his duty, the officer hastened toward them, and remonstrated with the men, informing them that such actions were improper, and if not at once desisted from he would have to arrest them. They hooted at this remonstrance, and yelled more loudly than before. Not only did they exert themselves to make night hideous with their howls, but they abused the officer by calling him disagreeable names, and taunting him with threats and insults. Reinert saw at once that it would be folly to attempt to arrest the crowd, and therefore continued to remonstrate with them, hoping to quiet them without trouble. The officer is worthy of great praise for the goodness he preserved while in the presence of the mob, every member of which seemed made insane by his gentle expostulations. Reinert followed them a block or two, when they were met by Officer Koch. He also advised them to moderate their conduct, but in a more positive manner than had Reinert. He told them that such conduct would not be permitted in the streets of Chicago, not even in Bridgeport. The crowd seemed now to believe they had met the "game" they had spoken of when first starting out. They used more insulting language to him than they had addressed to Officer Reinert. Koch became exasperated, and, seizing one of the crowd, attempted to make off with him. He was followed, however, and after a short scuffle the prisoner was rescued from his custody, and joined his drunken comrades.

The two officers were now convinced that mildness and mercy, if persisted in, would result in their defeat. They, therefore, resorted to positive measures. Each officer grappled a man and endeavored to run him off to the Deering Street Station. Reinert succeeded, after striking a few well-directed blows with his club, in getting his prisoner separated from the crowd. He had proceeded with him hardly half a block when he heard the words, "Murder, they are killing me! Reinert, for God's sake come quick, fire into the crowd!" Reinert threw aside his prisoner and rushed back to the crowd. The moon at this time had disappeared, and through the darkness it was difficult for him to discover the condition of affairs. His reappearance did not seem to attract the attention of the roughs, every member of which, as the officer to his deep regret afterwards learned, was engaged in beating poor Koch, as he lay upon the ground. He saw Koch's club, in the hands of one of the mob descend upon the owner's head, and then he knew that the officer was overpowered. Koch, about this time, fired his revolver, but the shot appearing to have no effect, Reinert, taking deliberate aim at the man nearest him, fired. This operation he repeated until six of the seven shots in his pistol were discharged. The bullets seemed to have no other effect than to disperse the rioters, as neither of them fell. One of the number, being armed with Koch's club, returned, and, with a horrid oath, attempted to renew the scuffle. He was quickly frightened away, however, by a shot from Reinert's revolver. It is believed that this man was James McVeigh, who died yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and that he received the fatal shot at this time. The bloody affray terminated with his retreat.

Reinert, who had received but few injuries in the fight, now went to the assistance of his prostrate brother officer. He found Koch insensible, and bleeding profusely. He believed him to be dead. There was no evidence of life about him. He was pale and motionless. Lifting him up carefully he carried him to Union Hall, on Halsted street, and a physician, named McCarthy, was sent for. Before his arrival Koch revived somewhat, and it was not long before he was sensible and able to converse. It was discovered that his scalp was cut open, and the skull exposed from the top of the head to the right ear. Over the left ear there was a wound of the same character and somewhat deeper, and it was, at first feared the skull was fractured. Closer examination, however, revealed that it was not. The right shoulder was fearfully bruised and cut, and upon the right breast there was the imprint of a boot-heel, showing that the ruffians had most brutally abused him.

While Koch was being cared for, a man named John Bruhn, the proprietor of a grocery store on the corner of Halsted and Esplanade streets, rushed into the hall, and, in an excited manner, said that two men were lying in front of his store, one of them dead and the other dying. He related that, as he was proceeding from his store, he saw a man lying on the sidewalk, apparently dead. He went to him, and, while examining him, a man came up and lay down beside him, exclaiming, "Let me die with him." Hardly had these words been uttered before they both became unconscious.

A number of citizens, who had assembled in the hall, upon hearing Mr. Bruhn's story went with him to where the men lay. They carried them to a drug store on the northeast corner of Halsted and Esplanade streets, where they were identified as Patrick and James McVeigh, who reside with their brother, John McVeigh, at No. 238 Dashiel street. Both men were still unconscious, and Patrick seemed to be dying.

Upon examination, it was found that Patrick had been shot through the right breast, the bullet entering in the immediate vicinity of the nipple. He also received a slight wound over one eye, and a further examination yesterday morning revealed the presence of a bullet in his right side. It was believed that all efforts to save his life would be useless, and he was left to welter in his blood, while all the attention was bestowed upon James, his brother, who had been shot in the left side, between the eighth and ninth ribs, through the kidneys. Both men were taken, by their friends, to their homes, where, after much suffering, James, the one who was believed to be the least injured, died yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Before his death he confessed that he took Officer Koch's club from him and beat him over the head with it. He denied, however, that the crowd was making any noise, and declared that they were insulted by both officers. This however, is a very unlikely story, as their hootings were heard by many citizens in the vicinity of the fight.

Patrick McVeigh was alive up to a late hour last night. Our reporter called at the house where he lay, yesterday afternoon, after the decease of his brother, but was not permitted to see him. The house was filled with a crowd of sullen Irishmen, whose faces indicated that no deeds would be too bloody to satisfy their revenge. They were very uncommunicative, and would hardly inform the reporter as to the condition of the wounded man. Father O'Neil, however, was there, and stated that he would certainly die before this morning. Dissolution seemed inevitable, as he could eat nothing, was bleeding freely, and was delirious.

Officer Koch was first taken to the Deering Street Station, and thence removed, yesterday morning, to his residence, on Archer avenue, near Lima street. Yesterday evening a TRIBUNE reporter called to see him, but did not obtain a very satisfactory interview, owing to his weak condition. His injuries, while severe and painful, will not, it is believed by his physician, Dr. Raymond, result fatally. The chief fear seems to be that inflammation may set in, but this, by careful nursing, can be prevented. Mr. Koch has not been on the force longer than six months, and is regarded as one of its best men. Indeed, both officers concerned in the affray are men of resolute character, and rather than surrender their districts to lawlessness would have died. Officer Reinert did not suffer any injuries, and was enabled to perform his usual duty yesterday.

It was but about two rods north of the scene of this bloody riot that Chris. Rafferty shot Policeman O'Meara. The vicinity is known as "Hamburg," and is resorted to, night after night, by the worst characters in Chicago. If the members of the Supreme Court of this State could spend one night there they would grant no more supersedeas, and murderers would, in this Commonwealth, meet with swift justice.

As soon as word of the riot was received at the Deering Street Station, Sergt. Hood started out with a squad of men in search of the parties who had participated in the affray. They proceeded to the house of O'Neil, where the mob had spent the evening, hoping that some of them had returned there. In this they were not mistaken. They found Patrick Boyle and Daniel McKernan in the house, and arrested them at once. They also arrested Dennis McKugan and John McVeigh, at the house of the latter, although it is but just to say that John McVeigh was not in the crowd, having gone quietly home with his wife about 11 o'clock.

Yesterday morning the prisoners, with the exception of Patrick Boyle, who was held in $1,500 bail, were sent to jail without bail by Justice Banyon, to await the result of Koch's injuries.

Both Patrick and James McVeigh were single men, and worked in Allerton's packing-house. The latter was 24 and the former 22 years of age. They belonged to a class of Irishmen in Bridgeport who enjoy nothing so much as a rough-and-tumble fight, and to whom the restraints of the law are like shackles to a prisoner. It ought to be generally known that, in a district inhabited by such men, there are only two policemen to every mile, and their beats are such that they can meet each other but once in three hours. These two men are placed a mile-and-a-half from the station, in the midst, as it were, of a den of howling wolves.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The unusual spectacle of Mr. Booth in comedy, and that in one of the most brilliant and attractive of all comedies, "Much Ado About Nothing," drew a crowded house at McVicker's last evening, the audience being one of the largest of the season. Mr. Booth's *Benedick* is one of his most pleasing assumptions, and one which goes far to assign him a high mark of merit in a branch of the histrionic art somewhat foreign to his training and habit. It is inconceivable that the *Hamlet* of one night should be the *Benedick* of the next. No versatility has extended quite so far as to achieve equal excellence in both. Mr. Booth is not so versatile as this, and it is not to his discredit to say that he does not appear at his best in comedy. Still, there are few actors who could play *Benedick* so well. First a railer and a cynic, and then the most lovesick of lovers, but withal a merry fellow and a railer still, the character varies vastly from the ordinary stage lover, and in drawing the line Mr. Booth shows a nice tact and discrimination. He infuses into the impersonation a degree of dash and brilliancy really captivating, and at the same time enters into it with genuine earnestness and interest. His hearty *abandon* is infectious among both his fellow-actors and the audience, and everybody is put in the best of humor. He received the compliment of repeated calls before the curtain, and was warranted in the enjoyment of the satisfaction of having highly pleased and entertained one of the finest audiences he has faced in Chicago. Scarcely secondary in point of interest was the appearance of Mr. McVicker as *Dogberry*. What he would have done in casting the piece without himself for the part is difficult to imagine, for there are comparatively few even passable *Dogberrys* on the stage. Mr. McVicker is one of the very best. We do not call to mind an actor of the present day who more fitly embodies the quaint, unctuous Shakspearean humors. The laughable misapplication of words was given with an air of unconsciousness, or rather conscious correctness and self-satisfied sufficiency, which greatly enhanced the funny effect. Mrs. Allen, as *Beatrice*, came in for a goodly share of admiration for the spirited manner in which she acquitted herself, and Mrs Myers made a most modest and engaging *Hero*. Mr. O'Neill gave a fair reading of the *role* of *Don Pedro*. His costume should have been more elegant to be in keeping with the character. Mr. Power appeared to better than usual advantage as *Claudio*. The remainder of the cast calls for no special comment either way. "Much Ado About Nothing" will be repeated at the Saturday matinee. To-night and to-morrow night Mr. Booth appears as *Macbeth*, with Miss Crampton as *Lady Macbeth*.

MR. MUIR'S BENEFIT

occurs at the Academy of Music this evening, and, judging from the pencil-marks already on the box sheet, the popular Treasurer is to receive a handsome compliment at the hands of his many friends. Boucicault's military drama, "Jessie Brown; or, The Siege of Lucknow," will be given, with Miss Nellie Boyd in the leading *role*. Among the other attractive features of the programme will be a recitation of "Shamus O'Brien" by Mrs. Woodwell, an amateur of known ability.

ANOTHER BRIDGEPORT OUTRAGE.

Thomas Jo[illegible], the heater who was employed at the Bridgep[illegible] rolling mills in the place of William Jones, a[illegible] whose employment occasioned the strike some tim[illegible] since, has been the subject of abuse at the hands of the strikers, which culminated in three men, with masks over their faces, stopping him on the Archer avenue bridge, last Tuesday morn[illegible], about 4 o'clock, and informing him that he would certainly be murdered if he persisted in w[illegible]rking at the mills. The matter was reported to Ser[illegible] Hood at the Deering Street Station, and [illegible] Jones now [illegible]ection of the works and walks under the pro[illegible] police.

New York Constitutional Comm[illegible]sion.

ALBANY, March 6.—In the Constitutional Commission to-day the question of the num[illegible] of Senators and the formation of Senatorial districts was debated. It was finally decided to provide for thirty-three Senators, to be elected for three years, one-third to be elected each year, the State to be divided into ten districts, three Senators from each district, and three from the State at large.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

House Bill Reported to Abolish the Two-Mill School Tax.

The Alleged Stationery Steal Beginning to Attract Attention.

Passage of the Homestead Exemption Bill in the House.

The Temperance Question—Municipal Tax Bills.

TEMPERANCE MEASURES.

SPRINGFIELD, March 6.—The Temperance Committee reported against compelling druggists to keep a record of liquors sold, and the recommendation was concurred in. The same Committee recommended the passage of a bill making it a misdemeanor for public officers to get drunk, and the bill was ordered to a second reading. The first drunk is to be punished by a fine of $10; the second will cost $20, and the third a forfeiture of the office. Does this apply to the General Assembly, Judges, and everyone else?

THE LIQUOR LAW.

Mr. Arnheimer, President of the Chicago Personal Liberty League, is lobbying for a modification of the laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. His party seem to have resigned all hope of repealing the law, and would be satisfied with striking out the landlord clause, but even that will not be done. The law will stand.

THE STOCK-YARDS.

The Senate Special Stock-Yard Committee expects to leave for Chicago to-morrow evening.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Senate ordered the Judicial Apportionment bill reported from the Committee to a third reading without amendment. It has already been published. With a full Senate and House,—if either are ever full,—there will be no trouble about its passage.

THE SCHOOL-TAX.

Mr. Snow, Chairman of the Education Committee, reported back a bill providing for the repeal of Section 68 of the School law, appropriating the proceeds of a 2-mill tax for the support of schools. He was opposed to the repeal, as it would deprive the school-fund of $900,000 a year. Mr. Streetor favored the bill on the ground that 2 per cent of the tax was lost in the collection and 2 per cent went to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Snow moved to reject the bill, which was lost, by 44 to 65, and it was ordered printed.

TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

A majority of the same Committee recommended that the bill striking natural sciences out of the qualifications for teachers be not passed, and a minority of the Committee recommended that it be passed. The House refused to adopt the majority report, and the bill was ordered to a second reading.

THE MUNICIPAL TAX BILLS.

House bills 19 and 300, relative to the collection of municipal taxes, are in the Senate. They passed the House without difficulty, and as they were in charge of Mr. Rountree, Chairman of the Municipal Committee, he deserves whatever credit is due for engineering them on the Republican side of the House, while Mr. Halpin is entitled to the same meed of praise for arduous "wrestling" with his Democratic brethren.

THE COPYING CHARGES.

The Committee appointed to investigate the alleged overcharges for copying by ex-Secretary of State Rummel has not reached a conclusion yet, but will report in a day or two.

USELESS VISIT.

Sam Ashton and John Crawford, Cook County Commissioners, are still here. They are interested in Ashton's new Court and in opposing Kehoe's bill to put them out of office. They are doing no good. Mr. Root is worth ten of them for practical work with a Legislature. He understands the business. They don't. They had better go home.

COMMITTEE EXPENSES.

The list published yesterday of amounts charged to committees, impelled the Chairmen to investigate the bills against them in the Secretary of State's office. The document was furnished by the Secretary to the Appropriation Committee, and was copied while in the hands of that Committee for publication. It is official. Some Chairmen say they never received stationery, but furniture, as charged to them, and all are put down at 8 for Gross' statutes, many of which were never drawn. Mr. Rountree, Chairman of the Municipal Committee, rose to a question of privilege this morning, stating that he had voted in the Committee and in the House against drawing any stationery from the State. He had not drawn one cent's worth of stationery, and there was not any stationery charged to him, or to the Committee on Mines and Mining. He believed the correspondent of this paper was misinformed, and as a man his indignation was excited to the highest degree. Mr. Jones said he "got on his legs to rise and explain," but he did not intend to explain the $59.80. Why not? He would say that the money charged to the gentleman from Cook (Rountree) and the gentleman from Grundy (Ray) was for furniture supplied to their room. The money is charged to the Committees, notwithstanding, and the furniture was supplied on the requisition of the Chairmen and the account is charged against the Committees. It does not seem to make much difference whether it is furniture or stationery, as the Committees are charged with $207, while Mr. Ray gave his opinion that $40 would pay for all the furniture in the room. Of course, the Chairmen are in no way implicated, but there is a screw loose somewhere, and the money is charged against the Committees as published. Mr. Connelly offered a resolution to investigate the matter, and ask the Secretary of State to furnish a detailed statement of stationery expenses. He should have included furniture and all other expenses. Mr. Moore, of Marshal, explained that he never drew but about $13 for stationery, though he is charged with $162.25 in an official document. He says they got some little furniture—one old table and some chairs. Is there an overcharge against this Committee, too? The Chairmen of committees should be more careful about making requisitions, and when they do make them, whether for furniture, stationery, or anything else, should see that no more than the actual value is charged against them. The Gross statutes voted to each committee have not been drawn by many, showing the folly of buying them at all. They lie unused in the library or somewhere else.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

The Senate vote on Senate bill 119, fixing the liabilities of common carriers, was:

YEAS.

Baldwin,	Hampton,	Reynolds,
Brooks,	Hinchcliff,	Sheldon,
Brown,	Jacobs,	Shepard,
Burke,	Kehoe,	Strong,
Castle,	McGrath,	Thompson,
Cunningham,	Nicholson,	Ware,
Dow,	Palmer,	Wilcox,
Green,	Patterson,	Williamson—24.

NAYS.

Burns,	Lee,	Voorlis,
Canfield,	Starne,	Waite,
Casey,	Steek,	Warren,
Donahoe,	Glenn,	Upton,
		Yager—13.

THE JURY BILL

was under discussion in the House this afternoon, when Mr. Connolly, of Coles, offered his amendment, providing that when a person has formed an opinion or impression, based entirely upon rumor or newspaper statements, about which he had expressed no opinion, he should not be disqualified as a juror, remarking, in explanation, that he had consulted with several gentlemen who had approved the amendment. Mr. Rountree moved to lay the amendment on the table, asserting that the word "entirely," to which he specially objected, was not in the amendment when he saw it. The motion to table was lost. Mr. Orendorf saw the amendment when the word "entirely" was in. Mr. Connolly sprang to his feet and stated that when the gentleman from Cook (Rountree) stated the word was not in, he stated what was not true. The Speaker rapped with the gavel. Mr. Rountree jumped up and announced that he would allow no man to impeach his veracity without calling him to account; that two or three gentlemen could corroborate his statement, and he would make the gentleman (Connolly) prove what he said. The Speaker plied the gavel with great vigor, and brought both gentlemen to order, when business was resumed. It is believed that the matter will go no further.

CONSTABLES.

The Senate bill amending the Justices of the Peace act by which Cook County would have had 150 constables, was amended in the House so that there shall be but one constable for each ten thousand inhabitants.

THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION BILL,

which reduces the present exemptions nearly one-half, passed the House.

THE USURY BILL

permitting any rate of interest to be charged, was laid upon the table by 68 to 27. A motion to reconsider was also tabled, so the bill is dead.

SHAWNEETOWN APPROPRIATION.

The Special Committee reported a bill appropriating $60,000 to heal the wound caused by the Shawneetown ditch, which was referred to the Appropriation Committee.

TESTIMONY OF CRIMINALS.

The Senate passed the bill allowing criminals to testify in their own behalf, and failed, for want of a full House, to pass the Thompson bill, prohibiting the limitation of liability by common carriers.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on State Institutions recommended appropriating $75,000 for a new blind-asylum at Jacksonville, and $100,000 for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at the same place. The bills were referred to the Appropriation Committee. A blank sum was recommended for the Northern Insane-Asylum.

RIGHT OF WAY.

The Committee on Public Buildings recommended that the right of way be granted to the Chicago & Pacific Railway through the Insane Asylum grounds at Elgin, when Mr. Connolly moved to amend the bill providing that the railroad should forever be subject to legislative control or regulation as to rates of fare and freight, for the transportation of passengers, baggage, and freight. The House refused to suspend the rules to amend. Mr. Connolly will press the amendment at the proper time. The bill was ordered to a second reading.

STATE-HOUSE APPROPRIATION.

The Committee on Public Buildings expressed the opinion that the appropriation for the new State-House should not be contingent upon the State acquiring additional land. The House agreed with the Committee.

DOUGLAS STATUE.

The Committee on Public Buildings recommends the passage of a bill providing for the purchase, at a reasonable rate, of the life-size statue of Stephen A. Douglas, owned by the late Gov. Matteson, and that Larkin G. Mead, Jr., or some other sculptor, be employed to make a similar effigy of Abraham Lincoln, both to be placed on the new State House. The bill was ordered to a second reading.

RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES.

The Warehouse Commissioners, in joint session, decided to introduce, without recommendations, the bills prepared by the Board of Trade Committee, dividing the Railroad and Warehouse Board and establishing a Board of Warehouse and Grain Inspectors.

REGISTRY LAW.

The House ordered to a third reading the amendment to the registry law, excluding places of over 1,500 voters.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 6.

SENATE.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m. The special order, consideration of the bill dividing the State into judicial circuits, was taken up and discussed at length, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

TESTIMONY IN CRIMINAL CASES.

The bill, 115, for an act allowing all persons interested in criminal cases to testify, was considered, under the operation of the special order, and discussed at length. The bill was finally passed—yeas, 26; nays, 15.

COMMON CARRIERS.

Senate bill 119, fixing the liability of common carriers receiving property for transportation, was considered and put upon its passage. Lost—yeas, 24; nays, 13.

A motion to reconsider was filed.

SHAWNEETOWN.

Senator DONAHUE, with leave, made a report of the special committee visiting Shawneetown, asking an appropriation of $60,000, and reporting a bill for that purpose. The bill was ordered to a first reading and 200 copies of the report ordered printed.

READING OF BILLS.

House bills on a first reading were taken up, and several bills read and being considered, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. ROUNTREE rose to a question of privilege for the purpose of correcting a statement published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in relation to stationery furnished the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

Messrs. JONES, CONNOLLY and MOORE (Marshall) made similar explanations.

NEW BILL.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG—A bill to provide for the transfer of suits from local Courts to Circuit Courts.

TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE.

The Temperance Special Committee reported adversely on the bill regulating druggists in relation to selling liquors. Also reported a substitute for the bill in relation to punishing officers for being intoxicated while in the discharge of the duties of their office.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

By Mr. GRAY—In regard to contracts. Also in regard to evidence and depositions. Also in relation to practice in Courts of Record.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CONNOLLY offered a resolution asking the Secretary of State to report the amount of stationery furnished committees. Adopted.

Mr. STREETER offered a resolution providing for the better ventilation of the Representative Chamber. Adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Education reported favorably on bill 358, to amend Section 68, defining the school fund, and abolishing the 2-mill tax.

Mr. SNOW moved that the bill be rejected. Lost—yeas, 42; nays, 66. Ordered to a second reading.

The Committee also reported adversely House bill 62, to amend the act of 1872 requiring additional branches to be taught in the public schools, and prescribing additional qualifications for teachers.

Mr. STREETER submitted a minority report.

The House refused to concur with the report of the majority, and the bill was read a first time and ordered printed and to a second reading.

The Committee also reported a substitute for various bills in relation to the consolidation of township districts, and amending the School law in other respects.

Ordered to second reading.

The Committee on State Institutions reported favorably on the bill providing for the erection of additional buildings for the accommodation of the blind. Ordered printed. Also, reported favorably on the bill providing for the erection of a chapel school building and dining-room for the deaf and dumb. Also, reported favorably on the bill appropriating $86,000 to complete the Southern Illinois Normal University. Also, in favor of the bill appropriating various sums for the Northern Insane Asylum. Same order.

Mr. SWAN moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill dividing the State into Judicial Circuits. Lost—Yeas, 63; nays, 36.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported adversely the resolution providing for the purchase of the statue of Douglas, saved from the residence of the late Gov. Matteson. The Committee also reported in favor of the bill granting to the Northwestern Railroad Company the right of way over the grounds of the Northern Insane Asylum. Also reported a bill providing for the purchase of statues of Lincoln and Douglas. Also reported on the resolution asking what additional grounds are needed adjoining the new State House, and whether the General Assembly should appropriate additional money for the completion of the new State House until the necessary grounds are furnished in accordance with the bond of citizens of Springfield, and reported that two acres additional are needed, and in favor of an appropriation without regard to the fulfillment of the bond. Report concurred in.

MORE NEW BILLS.

Bills to provide for repairs for the Illinois Agricultural College, and making appropriation for the same.

By Mr. WEINHEIMER—To enable towns and villages to dispose of commons.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—To provide for the publication and distribution of the fifth volume of the report of the State Geologist.

By Mr. LEITZE—To provide for the release of trust deeds and mortgages.

Recess till half-past 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SHAWNEETOWN.

The special Committee appointed to visit Shawneetown reported the results of their investigations, and recommended an appropriation of $60,000 to fill up the ditch constructed there by authority of the State in 1837, and repair the damages resulting from the construction of said ditch, reporting a bill for that purpose.

MORE NEW BILLS.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG—A bill for an act in regard to County Courts.

By Mr. McPHERSON—In relation to divorces.

By Mr. McGEE—To amend the School law.

By Mr. ANDERSON—To prevent unjust discriminations in the transportation of passengers and freights on railroads.

OTHER BILLS REPORTED.

The Committee on Counties and Township Organization reported a substitute for various bills in relation to domestic animals running at large. Read and ordered printed. Also reported favorably House bill No. 352, in relation to recording plats of streets, roads, alleys, and railroads. Also reported adversely on the bill to repeal the act increasing the jurisdiction of County Courts.

Mr. HAWES moved that the report of the Committee be not concurred in. The motion of Mr. Hawes prevailed, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judicial Department.

The Horticulture Committee reported in favor of a bill to amend the law creating a State Board of Agriculture.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

By Mr. LEWIS—To amend the Muncipal Incorporation act.

By Mr. CASEY—To amend the act in relation to advertising notices.

By Mr. SMITH—In relation to forcible entry and detainer.

JURY BILL.

The House took up the Jury bill, the question pending being the amendment of Mr. Hay defining the qualifications of jurors. The motion to lay on the table was lost—yeas 38; nays 58.

Mr. CONNOLLY offered a substitute for the amendment, as follows: Provided, further, that in the trial of any criminal case, the fact that a person called as a juror has formed an opinion or impression based entirely upon rumor, or upon newspaper statements, about the truth of which he has expressed an opinion, shall not disqualify him to serve as a juror in such case if he shall, upon oath, state that he believes he can fairly and impartially render a verdict therein in accordance with the law and evidence, and the Court shall be satisfied of the truth of such statement.

The word entirely was stricken out and the substitute adopted.

Other amendments were made and the bill ordered to a third reading.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

House bill 222½, in relation to exemptions, was taken up, read a third time, and passed—yeas, 91; nays, 9.

USURY.

The bill to amend the Usury law, legalizing any rate of interest agreed upon between parties, was laid upon the table—yeas, 68; nays, 27.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

House bill 341 was ordered to a third reading; also bill 387, in regard to limitation. Also House bill providing for the election and qualification of Justices of the Peace and Constables.

House bill 370, to amend the Registry law, was ordered to a third reading.

House bill 393, dividing the State into Judicial Circuits, was made the special order for next Wednesday.

Adjourned.

Bank Failure.

CLEVELAND, O., March 6.—Messrs. Price Bros., bankers and brokers, of this city, made an assignment this morning to W. V. Taylor. The failure was caused by the fall of stocks, in which the firm was dealing, and the withdrawal of deposits from the bank. The liabilities are about $175,000; assets, $125,000 to $130,000. It is believed the full amount of liabilities will be paid.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

DAYTON, O., March 6.—The jury in the case of Stivers, who has been on trial for the past three days, charged with treating one of the members of the Soldiers' Home, last September, in such a manner as to cause his death, returned a verdict of manslaughter. Two of Stivers' accomplices will be tried at this term of the Court.

Robbery and Arson.

CINCINNATI, O., March 6.—A man giving the name of J. H. Walters was arrested at Crestline, O., charged with robbing and burning the Bee-Line Railroad depot at Anderson, Ind. On searching his trunk $7,500 of Bee-Line tickets were found. Walters is now in jail awaiting trial.

—Mrs. Adsett, of Waubeck, Wis., got ready to go out visiting, and hid $2,000 in the stove. When she returned she thoughtlessly started a fire, and the stamps were all destroyed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The general situation in Wall street, to-day, was not characterized by exciting events. The announcement, however, was made that Secretary Boutwell personally requests the publicity to be made of his right and intention to issue the whole or part of the $44,000,000 legal tenders now held as a reserve, whenever, in his opinion, it may become necessary.

The banks are pursuing a conservative course, in the hope of being able to show an excess over their reserve on Saturday.

The money market was easier at intervals, but quite irregular. Call loans ranged from 1-32 to 7 per cent in the earlier hours, but afterwards rose to 1-16, and finally dropped to 7 per cent, gold.

Sterling was heavy at 107¾@108.

Gold was firm and higher, ranging at 115@115¾; closing at 115¼@115¾. Loans 1@7 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $61,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $101,300.

Governments were quiet and firm.

State bonds were very dull, except Tennessees, which were strong and higher.

Railroad bonds were moderately active, with an advance of ¼@2¾ per cent in Eries. Pacifics were firm.

The stock market was irregular most of the day with narrow fluctuations, though business was active, with Erie, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Western Union, New York Central, and C., C. & I. C. as the features. Prices were steady at the opening, but soon declined, and remained unsettled until after the first board. The decline was recovered at the second board, and subsequently the market became active and higher under the announcement of the Secretary's intention to issue the reserve legal-tenders at will, and closed strong. Pacific Mail opened at 54¾, fell to 53¾, and finally advanced to 56, on the information that extensive purchases once more are being made on account of the Bank of California, which desires to control the lines.

Sterling, 107¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118¼	Coupons, '67	116¼
5-20s of '62	115¼	Coupons, '68	116¼
Coupons, '64	115¼	New 5s	112¼
Coupons, '65	116¾	10-40s	110¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	113¼	Currency 6s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	82¾	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	83	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	73¼
W. U. Tel	86¼	Wabash	73¼
Quicksilver	44¼	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	94¼	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	83	Terre Haute	15
American Express	66¼	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	72	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	55¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	103¼	Ohio & Mississippi	46
Erie	66¼	C., C. & C.	89
Erie pfd	74	C., B. & Q.	111
Harlem	127¾	Lake Shore	94¾
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	40
Michigan Central	108	Illinois Central	120
Pittsburgh	89¼	Union Pacific stocks	35¾
Northwestern	81¼	Union Pacific bonds	86
Northwestern pfd	89¼	Central Pacific bonds	103¾
Rock Island	113¾	Del. Lack. & Western	101¾
N. J. Central	103	B. H. & Erie	9
St. Paul	53		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 3d@12s 2d; white, 11s 7d@11s 11d; club, 12s 2d@12s 6d. Corn, 27s@27s 3d. Pork, 55s. Lard, 37s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm. Wheat, white, 11s 8d@12s; club, 12s 3d@12 6d. Flour, 28s 6d@29s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, March 6.—Consols, 92¾@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 93¾; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 90¾; Erie, 53¾.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £188,000.

Tallow, 44s 6d.

PARIS, March 6.—Rentes, 56f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Cotton steady and quiet; middling upland, 9⅜@9¾d; Orleans, 9⅝@10d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 8,000; speculation and export, 1,000.

Breadstuffs firm; California white wheat, average quality, 11s 8d@12s; club, 12s 3d@12s 6d; red winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s 6d@29s. Corn, 27@27s 3d.

Lard, 38s 6d. Cheese, 72s. Cumberland middles, 35s 6d; short ribs, 36s 6d.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 6.—There were 88 cars of cattle yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth street, 21 at Communipaw, and 5 at Wehawken, making 5,700 this week against 6,800 last week. Trade was fair, and sellers trying to obtain a slight advance. Texans were plenty at 8¾@10¼c; thin natives, 11@11¼c; fair to good, 12@12¼c, and prime, 13@13¼c. Nothing very extra offering. Sales: 4 cars Texans, 1,100 lbs, at 10¼c, 56 lbs per cwt; 5 cars Cherokees, 4¾ cwt, 9c, 55 lbs; 3 cars poor Texans, 5¾ cwt, 8¼@9c; 4 cars fat do, 1,080 lbs, 10¼, 57 lbs; 3 cars 7¾ cwt Illinois, 12c; 4 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11¾c; 2 cars, 7 cwt, 12@13¼c.

SHEEP—To-day 5,700, making 15,600 since Saturday, against 15,500 last week. Trade very slow; no change in prices. Sales: 3 cars State, 95 lbs, 7¼c; car 89 lbs 6¼c; lot poor Illinois 5¾c; 1 car prime Ohio, 100 lbs, 8c.

HOGS—44 cars to-day, completing 22,400 this week, against 22,000 last week. Western dressed falling off 6¾@7c. City slaughtered, 6¾@7¼; those of 180@200 lbs 6¾c.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 6.—CATTLE—Receipts today, including 52 cars reported to arrive, 1,020; total for the week, 4,233. Market active at ¼c advance on yesterday's prices. About 1,200 were disposed of. Sales: 499 Illinois steers, 1,014@1,357 lbs, $5.25@6.50; 53 Missouri steers, 1,113@1,117 lbs, $5.00@5.75; 30 Indiana steers, 1,194 lbs, $5.80; 35 Michigan steers, 975@1,193 lbs, $5.25@5.50; 74 Ohios, 1,005@1,283 lbs, $5.00; 102 Texas steers, 1,113 lbs, $5.20; 19 Michigan stockers, 980 lbs, $5.20; 13 Michigan oxen, 1,510 lbs, $5.37½; 13 Illinois oxen, 1,450 lbs, $5.30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,800; total for the week, 6,800. Market slow at ¼c advance on last week's prices. Hardly sufficient trade to make a quotable market. Sales: 78 Michigan sheep, 110 lbs, at $6.35; 948 Indiana sheep, 80@95 lbs, at $5.60@5.87½.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 4,800; total for the week, 13,900. Market dull for want of stock. The bulk of the arrivals are through consignments. Prices nominal at $5.25@5.50. Sales: 175 Ohio pigs, 131 lbs, at $4.55.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Business was moderately brisk with the commission houses to-day, but sluggish with the jobbers. Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, denims, ticks, and stripes were active. Prints, ginghams, and worsted dress fabrics were in fair demand. Delaines, lawns, and percales move slowly. Woolens show more activity, but the demand is chiefly for light weights. Cotton grain bags are held firmly by agents. Foreign goods are quiet, except dress goods, which move more freely. Ribbons are selling extensively at auction at better prices, but still unremunerative to importers.

Baltimore Live-Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 6.—CATTLE—Market quiet; receipts light; very best on sale to-day, $6.50@7.50; that generally rated first quality, $5.50@6.50; medium or good fair quality, $4.75@5.50; receipts, 805; sales, 640.

HOGS—Moderate supply; good demand. Good fat hogs are scarce and wanted, and would command fully ½c more than quotations. Sales at $7.25@7.75; receipts, 7,495.

SHEEP—Fair supply and demand. Sales at 5@7½c; receipts, 2,045.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 6.—Crude petroleum weaker; little doing. Sales, $2.05 at Parker's Landing. Refined firmer and higher; 15c for car lots.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 6.—COTTON—In fair export demand. Middling upland, 20⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, but low grades steady; not offered freely; trade brands unsettled; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.85@6.60; common to good extra, $6.75@7.60; good to choice, $7.65@8.40; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio extras, $7.00@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet at $3.65@5.25. Cornmeal quiet. Wheat in moderate demand; offerings light; receipts, 8,000 bu; Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee mixed afloat, $1.72; No. 2 Chicago, $1.60; No. 3 spring, $1.55@1.58; prime No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.66¼. Rye steady; Western, 93c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn quiet; old Western mixed afloat, 66¼c; do in store, 64c; new mixed, 65@66c. Oats quiet; new Western mixed, 48@50c; white, 49@51¼c.

CLOVER SEED—Dull and heavy at 8¾@8¾c. Timothy dull at $3.65@3.85.

EGGS—Weak at 27c.

HAY—Steady.

HOPS—Dull and heavy.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar firmer; low grades, 8⅛@8¼c; Havana, 8¾c. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice quiet at 8@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8¾c; refined, 19c.

TURPENTINE—Weak at 66¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and offerings light; new mess, $15.87¼; prime mess, $14.25@14.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 6c. Hams, 11@12c. Middles firmer, with fair demand; long and short clear, 8¾c; long clear, 7¾c; short clear held at 8¼c. Lard opened active and closed quiet; Western steam, 8 9-16c; kettle, 8¾@8¾c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 92c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine, $4.75@5.75; extras, $6.25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.50@8.37½. Wheat dull; red, $1.90@1.95; amber, $1.97. Corn steady; yellow, 58¼@59c; mixed Western, 60c. Oats more active; white, 49@50c; mixed, 47@48c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13¼c; refined, 18¼c.

WHISKY—Firm at 91c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn, mixed Western, 58c. Oats quiet and steady; mixed Western, 47c; white, 49c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 2 spring, $1.25; soft do on track, $1.35@1.36; No. 2 red winter held at $1.93, with $1.92 bid. Corn firmer; No. 2, 31@31¼c on track; 33@33¼c in elevator. Oats a shade better; No. 2, 27¼@27¾c in east elevator. Barley quiet; No. 2, 70c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 62@63¼c.

WHISKY—Firmer at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $14.75@15.00. Bulk meats strong; packed shoulders, 5¼@5¾c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 7¾c; generally held ¼c higher. Bacon active and higher; shoulders, 6¾@7¼c; clear rib, 8¼c; clear, 8¾@7¾c. Sugar-cured hams, canvassed, 13¼c for April, May, and June. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Firmer at $4.50@4.90. Receipts, 2,240.

CATTLE—Firm and a shade better; good to choice beeves, $4.50@5.87½.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and higher at $7.75@8.00. Wheat firm at $1.68@1.70. Corn steady at 39@40c. Rye quiet at 80@82c. Oats quiet at 30@38c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand with light offerings at $15.00. Lard higher; steam, 8c; sales buyer April, 8¼c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 5¼@5¾c seller April; 6c buyer April; clear rib, 7¼@7¾c; seller April, 8c; buyer April, clear, 7¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 8¼c; clear, 8¾c.

HOGS—Firm and unchanged. Receipts, 2,900.

WHISKY—Steady at 86c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.29; No. 2, $1.23. Oats steady; No. 2, 26¼c. Corn—No. 2, 34¼c. Rye steady; No. 1, 67¼c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2, 75c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer. Wheat dull, but held higher; No. 1, $1.72; No. 2, $1.67. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady; No. 2, 41c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—In good demand; car lots, 16c; trade lots 3@4c higher, according to extent of order; legal test Ohio, 24@24¼c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—PROVISIONS—Pork firm, $16.12½; dry salt meats higher, 6¼c, 8c, and 8¼c, and others unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet. Sales 5,300 bales good ordinary, 17¼c; low middling, 18¾c; middling, 19¾@19¾c; middling Orleans, 19¾@19¾c. Receipts, 2,249 bales. Exports, Cronstadt, 203 bales. Stock, 207,904.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—TOBACCO—Active; sales 250 hhds; prices a shade firmer.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand, but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork held at $15.00@15.25 for round lots. Bacon active and tending higher; shoulders, 6¼@6¾c; clear rib sides, 8¼c; clear sides, 8¾c; plain hams, 12¼c; sugar-cured hams, 13c, all packed. Bulk meats active and tending higher; shoulders, 5¼@5¾c; clear rib, 7¼@7¾c; clear, 7¾@7¾c, all loose. Lard firm; prime steam, 7¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at 86@87c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 6.—COTTON—Dull; good ordinary, 17¼@17¼c; low middlings, 18¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal active at $2.75@2.80. Corn scarce and firm at 56@58c. Oats dull at 46@50c.

HAY—Dull at $25.00@30.00.

BRAN—Quiet at $21.50.

BULK MEATS—Active and higher; shoulders, 6c; sides, 8@8¾c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and a shade higher; amber Michigan, $1.71¾ spot, $1.80¼ seller April; No. 1 red, $1.74; No. 2 do, $1.70. Corn firm; high mixed, 40c spot; 41¼c seller April; 42c seller May; low mixed, 39¼@39¾c; no grade, 38¾. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—$4.90@5.00.

DRESSED HOGS—$6.00@6.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 6.—Flour fairly active. Wheat dull, heavy; no sales. Corn dull, sales of 5 cars at 51c on track; 2,000 bu in store at 52c. Oats dull; small sales of Western at 43c. Rye and barley neglected. Timothy quiet at $3.75.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 6.—Wheat quiet. Corn dull. Oats steady at 43c. Barley unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Milwaukee Market Association

GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT.

$40,000 IN CASH PRESENTS,

50,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

Tuesday, Mar. 25, at the Academy of Music, Milwaukee.

As but few tickets remain unsold, parties wishing for them will please order immediately.

1 Grand Cash Present of $20,000

1,471 Presents, Amounting to $40,000 Cash.

The drawing will be conducted on the stage of the Academy of Music, in full view of the audience, and under personal supervision of the following well-known and disinterested gentlemen who have kindly consented to act as

A DRAWING COMMITTEE,

and who will make it their duty to carefully guard the interest of every ticket-holder near and far: James B. Kellogg, Esq., of Kellogg & Hathaway, Insurance Agents; H. M. Mendel, Esq., President Milwaukee Musical Society; Hon. Moritz Schoeffler, Proprietor "Banner and Volksfreund"; Matthew Keenan, Esq., Milwaukee Board of Water Commissioners; Jos. H. Cordes, Esq., Wholesale Grocer; Ad. Meinecke, Esq., Proprietor Meinecke's Willow-Ware Works.

Officers and Directors of the Association.

OFFICERS: L. A. Schmidtner, President; P. V. Deuster, Vice-President; F. W. Jacobi, Secretary; W. H. Jacobs, Treasurer.

Circulars containing full particulars sent on application, free of charge.

Money should be sent in registered letter, post-office order, or by express.

PAUL BECHTNER, General Manager, 500 East Water-st., Milwaukee, to whom all communications should be addressed.

For tickets or information apply to

F. E. SAUERHARING & CO.,

Dealers in Cigars and Tobacco, 119 South Clark-st. Chicago.

Real Estate Sale.

Attention of Capitalists is invited to sale of 40 Acres Land, estate J. L. Snow, deceased, near T. B. Bryan's Place, Elm Hurst, DuPage Co., Ill., on Saturday, March 8, 1873, on the premises at 10 a. m.

REMOVAL.

Removal.

WM. H. LOTZ,

PATENT SOLICITOR,

REMOVED TO

Rooms 24 and 27, 155 and 157 Washington-st.,

Between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

THE

Third Grand

GIFT CONCERT,

Under authority of a special act of the Legislature, will be given at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8, 1873,

the profits of which are for the benefit of the

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

The best musical talent that can be obtained will contribute to the pleasure of the entertainment, and, to provide funds for the magnificent gifts, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WHOLE TICKETS OF ADMISSION ONLY, at $10 each, will be issued, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, amounting to

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

Currency, will be distributed by lot to ticket-holders, as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

The Library Trustees have secured the Hon. Ex-Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, to take charge of the business of the Concert on their behalf, and he will give personal attention to all the details. Besides the original act authorizing the Concert for the benefit of the Library, the Legislature of the State have twice passed votes of confidence in the management and approval of the expenditure of funds by the Trustees. Buyers are notified that preparations are positive and complete for the Concert promptly on the day set, and orders must be sent in without delay. Lists of the drawing will be ready the next morning. Tickets, like greenbacks, are good to the holder, and buyers need not, therefore, be known, unless they so choose.

At the last Concert, ticket No. 6,450 drew the capital gift of $75,000, which was paid the third day after the drawing, precisely as announced. The ticket was held by the following club of gentlemen, at Columbus, Ind., viz.: T. C. Burgess, Wm. D. Summers, W. H. Webb, Albert Jones, Gideon Shultz, C. C. Crawford, Chas. McCalla, J. Frank Pancake, Lloyd Mortledge, Henry A. Rothrock. The money was paid to the Second National Bank of Louisville for account of First National Bank of Columbus, Ind., and by the latter bank paid to the various gentlemen named above.

The Trustees also refer with pleasure to all who have drawn gifts in the first two Concerts as to the satisfactory manner in which they received the money without any discounts whatever having been deducted. Orders may be sent by mail, by P. O. order, draft, or registered letter, or by Express, prepaid.

All orders and applications for information must be made immediately either to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, at Louisville, or F. J. DIBBLE & CO., 154 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Western Depot of Supply.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:20 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.

‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 51 West Madison-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:20 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:20 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 6:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	‡ 4:20 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:20 p. m.	‡ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts.; and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 155 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†‡9:00 p. m.	†‡8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:35 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 6.

There was an improved feeling in the local money and commercial markets to-day, which is, perhaps, due to the favorable change in the weather and the increasing prospects of a good spring trade as much as to anything else. The call for a bank statement will also have a favorable effect on the money markets generally, as the National Banks will undoubtedly be disposed to increase their discount lines in greater proportion to their deposits. The call for a statement has been expected for a week past, and the banks have been running stronger than they would do under other circumstances. The reports of the banks under the present call, for Feb. 28, will, it is believed, show very considerable increase in both the deposits and the loans of the banks as compared with their report for Dec. 27. There has been an actual accumulation of capital here in the last three months from the legitimate profits of business that will undoubtedly exercise a beneficial influence on business this spring. The net profits of the pork packers of Chicago in that time are estimated at near $1,500,000 this winter. The lumbermen, grocerymen, and dry goods merchants have also done a good business, and have collected with fair success in the country, during the last month, so that altogether the aggregate accumulation of profits of trade in 1872, and which have been realized since the close of that year, have made an important addition to the working capital of the city.

New York exchange is still in large supply, and there is still a heavy difference in rates against New York and in favor of Chicago, the continuance of which during the last two months would indicate the movement of capital this way. Sales were made between banks to-day at 75 cents per $1,000 discount, which has been the rate for over a month, though holders were less desirous to sell to-day, and the tendency is to higher prices.

An unsettled feeling still prevails to some extent in the New York market, though there appears to be more confidence and more money than a day or two ago. The Treasury programme for March provides for the sale of $6,000,000 of gold, being an increase of $2,000,000 over the usual amount, this increase being induced probably by the endeavor on the part of the Secretary to check the rise in gold, which has now progressed until, from an average price of from 112⅛ to 112¼ in the last half of December, the average current price from day to day is 115⅛ to 115¼, an advance of nearly 3 per cent in the last two months. This is contrary to the experience of the same season of the last three years, and indicates a different condition of financial affairs in this country. At the beginning of 1869 gold stood at 135, and gradually settled down to 131 by the 6th of March. At the beginning of 1870 it stood at 120, and gradually declined to 112 by March 7. At the beginning of 1871 the price was 111, and was the same on March 7. At the beginning of 1872 the price was 109, and fluctuated very little from that time until the last half of March, when it still stood at 109 to 110. The difference, therefore, between those years and the present one is apparent. The Treasury programme provides for the purchase of only $3,000,000 of bonds this month, and if no more are bought the net result of the Treasury operations for the month would be a contraction of $3,000,000 of currency. The Secretary, however, claims the right to issue any part or the whole of the so-called reserve of $44,000,000, so that it is impossible for any but those who have confidential relations with the Treasury Department to forecast the supply of currency.

THE CALLED BONDS.

The first call for $100,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1862 having been rescinded, as was mentioned some weeks ago, the Secretary of the Treasury made on March 1 the following call as a substitute for it, and the principal and accrued interest of the following bonds will be paid and the interest cease on June 1:

Coupon bonds known as the second and third series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds, second series—$50, Nos. 10,776 to 27,798; $100, Nos. 25,936 to 66,646; $500, Nos. 16,180 to 41,873; $1,000, Nos. 27,444 to 71,250. Third series—$50, Nos. 1 to 1,200; $100, Nos. 1 to 4,752; $500, Nos. 1 to 3,000; $1,000, Nos. 1 to 5,733. Total, $45,000,000.

Also, registered bonds—$50, Nos. 841 to 1,233; $100, Nos. 5,992 to 8,863; $500, Nos. 2,957 to 3,860; $1,000, Nos. 13,141 to 20,680; $5,000, Nos. 4,103 to 6,402; $10,000, Nos. 4,775 to 7,090; total, $5,000,000. Totals, $50,000,000.

Of amount outstanding, embraced in numbers as above, $45,000,000 are coupon bonds and $5,000,000 are registered bonds. Coupon bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series.

Bonds of first series, all of which have been previously called for redemption, are printed in green tint and have no designation of series upon them.

Bonds of the second series (embracing balance of the series) are printed in yellow tint with blue numbering, and have the words "Second Series" on the bonds and on each coupon.

Bonds of the third series are printed in black with blue numbering, and have the words "Third Series" on the bonds, and "Third" on the bonds or on each coupon, or both.

Bonds of the fourth series are printed in black, with red numbering, and have the words "Fourth Series" or "Fourth" on them.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division, Secretary's office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

COINAGE AND BULLION.

Nearly one-fourth of the coinage of the United States Mint for February was of silver coins. The Chief Coiner of the mint at Philadelphia reports the gold coinage for the month, nearly all in double eagles, and $17,872.07 of fine bars, amounts to $932,909.57. The silver coinage for the month, mostly in half dollars and dimes, amounts to $284,579. The nickel coinage, nearly all in five cent pieces, was $32,250, and the bronze coinage, wholly of one-cent pieces, was $11,470—the whole covering 3,232,150 pieces, of the value of $1,292,356.50.

The largest part, however, of our annual production of precious metals is exported in the form of bullion. A large part of the entire export of precious metals from San Francisco goes to China and Japan. Every Pacific mail steamer takes out from $100,000 to $200,000. The latter country particularly is drawing large amounts both from this country and from England.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¼	115½
5-20s of '64	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s of '65	116⅛	116½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¾	114⅞
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116	116¼
10-40s, ex int.	110⅛	110⅜
U. S. 6s (New Issue,)	112⅛	112⅜
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99½	& int.
Cook County 7s	99½	& int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	95	@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	108½	-109½
Gold Exchange		115⅛
Gold and Gold Coupons	114⅞	115⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, March 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

Henry st, bet Union and Jefferson sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated March 5; consideration $1,800.

North Halsted st, n of and near Black Hawk st, w f, 25 ft, dated March 5; consideration, $2,200.

Lot 30, in Block 8, in Gage et al, e ½ of s e ¼ Sec 32, 39, 14, dated March 4; consideration, $750.

Lot 21, in Block 10, same, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $600.

W ½ of Lots 2, 3, 6, and 7, of Lots 1 to 33, in e ½ of Block 26, in Sec 33, 40, 14, dated March 4; consideration, $2,500.

Wallace st, bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $500.

Lot 46, in n ½ of Block 39, of w ½, &c., of Sec 21, 39, 14, with buildings, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $2,100.

East 30 ft w ½ Lots 2, 3, 6, and 7 of Lots 1 to 33, in e ½ of Block 26, in Sec 33, 40, 14, dated March 6; consideration, $1,100.

Blue Island av, 125 2-10 ft s of Paulina st, s f, 24x83 ft, dated March 4; consideration, $2,000.

Thirty-first st, 24 ft e of Emerald st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $500.

Western av, 66 ft s of Taylor st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 26, 1872; consideration, $800.

Halsted st, n of and near Twenty-first st, e f, Lot 34, with buildings, dated March 6; consideration, $3,350.

Tyler st, between Centre av and Aberdeen st, n f, 21⅓ ft, dated March 5; consideration, $3,900.

Twenty-sixth st, bet Wallace and Butler sts, n f, Lot 9, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $1,650.

Fowler st, bet Hoyne and Leavitt sts, n f, Lot 45, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $850.

Lot 22, in Ficke & Winke's 5 acres in Block 29, of w ½ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $1,000.

Grant place, bet Larrabee and Hurlbut sts, n f, 36 ft to alley, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $5,000.

4 51-100 acres of w ½ of s e ¼ Sec 22, 39, 13, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $12,150.

Indiana av, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 21⅓x178 1-10 ft, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $11,000.

Elk Grove st, bet Webster av and Harvey st, s f, Lots 90 to 95, dated March 6; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 37 and 38, in Block 1, of Morton's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Jan. 14; consideration, $1,300.

Elk Grove st, between Webster av and Harvey st, s f, Lots 90 to 95, dated March 6; consideration, $3,000.

Buddan st, between Twenty-seventh st and Napoleon place, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 5; consideration, $960.

Twenty-fourth st, s w corner of Stewart av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 19, in Block 3 of s ½ Block 15, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 6; consideration, $850.

Lots 37 and 38, in Block 6, of Millard & Decker's s ½ s ½ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $2,700.

Burnside st, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 4; consideration, $1,800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 45 and 46, in Block 6, of Clough & Barney's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $1,250.

Lots 9 and 10, in Block 2, in Cleaverville, dated March 1; consideration, $9,880.

Undivided ½ of same, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $2,139.

Undivided ⅔ of same, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $3,250.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Madison st, s e cor of Hyman av, 40 acres, dated March 1; consideration, $160,000. William M. Derby to Arthur A. Hobart.

Undivided ⅔ of s ½ s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 3, 39, 13, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $13,000.

Undivided ⅓ of same, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $6,500.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 6.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	8,384	4,163	8,427	2,745
Wheat, bu	14,730	2,100	9,950	8,635
Corn, bu	92,420	53,310	6,325	18,863
Oats, bu	6,900	24,854	34,180	27,800
Rye, bu	1,907	1,060	799	785
Barley, bu	26,900	4,905	34,405	9,112
Grass seed, lbs	141,570	101,350	157,835	133,038
Flax seed, lbs				
Broom corn, lbs	32,900	18,300	25,444	48,036
Cured meats, lbs	161,190	63,770	2910,423	707,416
Beef, brls		65	135	26
Pork, brls		1,685	668	1,519
Lard, lbs	125,050	148,990	334,795	658,490
Tallow, lbs	27,195	20,290		
Butter, lbs	66,120	42,630	21,010	15,000
Dressed hogs, No	1,217	1,113	193	901
Live hogs, No	15,838	10,316	11,177	3,738
Cattle, No	2,097	1,771	816	1,229
Sheep, No	1,259	1,398	592	440
Hides, lbs	60,435	112,770	66,760	70,200
Highwines, brls	200	159	423	55
Wool, lbs	19,070	164,251	77,150	224,055
Potatoes, bu	790	400		
Lumber, M feet	228	694	694	407
Shingles, M	840	1,000	789	505
Lath, M		185	56	29
Salt, brls		150	250	514

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 10,459 bu wheat; 3,076 bu corn; 1,176 bu oats; 134 bu rye; 3,836 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 67 cars wheat; 218 cars corn; 33 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 22 cars barley. Total, 344 cars, or 140,000 bu.

A sample of grain was exhibited on 'Change to-day, which was delivered only from the Air Line Elevator on a receipt for No. 2 in special bin; the grain having been sold by sample at 82½c per bu, when ordinary No. 2 was selling at about 73c. It was difficult to tell whether the sample exhibited ought to have been graded as rejected barley or no grade wheat; but it certainly should have been rated as one or the other, and not as No. 2 barley. The purchaser refused to take the stuff that was tendered him, and it was thrown back on the hands of the seller, who for two weeks past has vainly sought for redress. We do not know whether the fault lay with the Inspector or the warehouseman; but in either case it is a heavy loss to the original owner of good barley, who had it taken away from him, and a vile mixture offered in its place.

And right here we may note an allegation recently made in favor of our State inspection system, that it gives to the owner of grain the right to sell it by sample, if he is not satisfied with the inspection. How much of a right is conferred may be estimated from the fact that this identical car of barley was ordered to be switched off, but the order was withdrawn on the notification that the identity of the car-load of grain could be secured in that way only on the extra payment of 8c per 100 lbs for the service. We need scarcely add that this concession is so valuable that very few will care to avail themselves of it.

The leading produce markets were generally strong to-day, and active, though not quite so much so as yesterday. The foreign markets were quoted strong on the leading staples, and New York was correspondingly firm, while our receipts were not large, and the milder weather excited hopes of an early opening of navigation, added to which a general thaw would materially reduce the volume of country deliveries.

Staple and fancy groceries were moving freely at about former prices, there being no quotable change in the value of any article in the list. At the late decline, sugars are comparatively steady, and the lower prices have sensibly stimulated the demand. Coffees, syrups, teas, spices, and candles were quoted firmer. In the dry-goods market there was a fair degree of animation, orders from local retailers, as well as from the interior trade, being numerous and liberal. In values no changes were reported, the market maintaining the firmness and regularity that have characterized it for several weeks past. The pleasant weather witnessed a largely increased movement in canned goods, and for some articles in the list the prevalent feeling was noticeably firm. Butter was in better supply than on the preceding days of the week, but the offering fell short of the demand, and the extreme high prices of yesterday were firmly maintained. Ordinary lots sold at 20@28c, while for choice packages 30@35c was freely paid. Bagging ruled quiet as previously quoted. Fish were in demand, and firm at full prices. There was only a moderate movement in domestic and foreign dried fruits, and the general market was not particularly firm. Hay continues dull, the inquiry, as for some time past, being mainly restricted to meeting the immediate wants of local consumers. Beater pressed timothy was quoted a shade lower. There was no change in hides, leather, pig iron, or tobacco.

The demand for lumber continues moderate; the better grades are held firmly at quotations, but joist, scantling, and the poor kinds of building lumber are a trifle easier. Metal and tinners' stock, iron, steel, and nails met with a tolerably fair demand, former prices being sustained. Building materials are quiet and unchanged. The movement in broom corn continues fair, but wool and hops are quiet. Seeds were only moderately active to-day. Timothy and clover were in liberal supply, and an easier feeling prevailed. Other descriptions were steady. Green fruits continue to meet with a fair local inquiry. Cranberries, lemons, and oranges are firm, being scarce. The scarcity of poultry continues, and all choice stock found ready sale at the full prices of yesterday. Eggs were dull, and are tending lower, quotable at 18@20c.

Dressed hogs were in fair demand at yesterday's medium quotations on choice lots. Sales were reported of 345 head at $5.75 per 100 lbs.

Lake freights were inactive and nominally unchanged, at 13½c asked, and 12½c bid, for corn to Buffalo.

Highwines were dull and ½@1c lower, in sympathy with a "heavy" tone in New York. Sale was reported early of a lot at 87c, the number of brls not being stated; but the only fully reported transaction was the sale of 150 brls in two lots, at 86½c; at which figure the market closed steady.

Provisions were active, and again stronger all round, except on lard, which was a shade easier on cash lots, and 5c per 100 lbs lower on options for future delivery. Mess pork was in urgent demand, and advanced nearly 10c per brl, but weakened slightly from the highest point, as the advance brought free sellers from among the few who believed that the advance which set in recently is too sharp to be permanent. It is probably not due to a concerted movement, though the surmise was thrown out to-day that the whole of our stock is being bought up by the association that cornered our pork last summer. Meats were unusually active, and were generally quoted ⅛c per lb higher, especially for English cuts. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.30@14.35; do seller April, $14.47½@14.50; do seller May, $14.75@14.80; do seller June, $15.00@15.05; prime mess, $12.50@13.00; extra prime, $10.00@10.50. Lard, cash, or seller March, $7.85@7.87½; do seller April, $7.95@8.00; do seller May, $8.12½@8.15. Green hams at 8½@10½c, according to weight. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9@9½c for 20-lbs; 9¾@10c for 18-lbs; 10@10½c for 17-lbs; 10½@11c for 16-lbs; 11@11½c for 15-lbs; 11½c for 14-lbs, and 12c for 13-lb averages. Green shoulders, 4½c; dry salted meats quotable at 4¾@4⅞c for shoulders; 6¾@7c for long clear or short ribs; and 7⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 5c. English meats, 7c for Cumberlands; 7½@7⅝c for short ribs; 7⅝c for short clear; 12@13c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 8⅛c for shoulders, 8½c for clear ribs, 8¾c for short clear, and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¼@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¾c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $14.30; 1,000 brls do seller April at $14.50; 2,000 brls do at $14.47½; 1,500 brls do at $14.45; 1,000 brls do seller May at $14.80; 1,000 brls do at $14.77½; 1,500 brls do at $14.75; 750 tcs lard at $7.85; 500 tcs do seller April at $8.00; 250 tcs do at $7.95; 1,200 tcs do (at Keokuk) at $7.75; 100 tcs do seller May at $8.20; 500 tcs do at $8.10; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 5c; 250,000 lbs do seller April at 5c; 100,000 lbs do at $4.81¼ cash; 60,000 lbs do at 4⅞c; 440 boxes do at 5c; 60,000 lbs short ribs at 6⅞c; 40,000 lbs do (light) at 7⅛c; 300,000 lbs do seller April at 7c; 75,000 lbs long clear at 6⅞c; 215,000 lbs short clear at 7¼c; 100,000 lbs do seller May at 7½c; 100 brls beef hams at $29.00.

Flour was less active. There were several shippers on the market, but they generally demanded further concessions, which holders were not inclined to concede, seeing that New York was stronger on flour, and wheat was higher all round. Hence, the bulk of the buying was done by the local trade. Rye flour was dull, and bran steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras ("A,") at $9.75; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Union) at $7.50; 100 brls do and 100 brls (Oriental) at $7.00; 50 brls do at $6.50; 300 brls on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.25; 100 brls rye on private terms. Total, 1,150 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $10.50 delivered; 30 tons do at $10.00 on track; 10 tons shorts at $11.50 delivered. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 7.90 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.12½@ 7.00
Low to medium	5.12½@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.50 @ 5.50
Rye flour	4.50 @ 4.60
Bran	10.00 @10.25
Middlings	11.00 @15.00

Wheat was rather less active, and stronger, averaging about 1⅛c higher than yesterday, under a good demand from all classes of buyers, not excepting the millers, who took hold a little more freely than usual. The market was strengthened early by a report received from New York that Liverpool was stronger, though the dispatches received direct from Liverpool did not indicate any decided change. New York was also quoted firmer, while our receipts were small, giving but few car lot offerings; and Milwaukee shared in the general strength. Hence a good many who had sold short during the recent decline, thought it a good time to fill in, creating an active demand for future, which induced a liberal inquiry for cash lots to carry against the options thus sold. Seller April opened at $1.23, declined ⅛c, advanced to $1.23½, receded to $1.22⅞, rose to $1.23⅝, and closed at $1.23½. Seller May sold at $1.27@1.27½, closing at $1.27½. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.21⅛@1.21⅞, closing at $1.21⅞; with sales of "hard" at $1.22. No. 1 spring was quiet and firm at $1.28, being generally held higher. No. 3 spring was in good demand, closing at $1.09½ for March receipts; and rejected do closed at about 94c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28; 3,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22; 10,000 bu do at $1.21⅞; 52,800 bu do at $1.21¾; 10,800 bu do at $1.21⅝; 37,400 bu do at $1.21½; 2,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09½; 8,200 bu do at $1.09¼; 7,400 bu do at $1.09; 400 bu rejected spring (A. D. & Co.) at 94½c; 400 bu do at 94c; 400 bu do at 93½c; 1,200 bu do at 93c. Total, 135,000 bu.

Corn was even more active than yesterday, and averaged about ⅝c higher, though with no especial change in the character of the New York advices, with larger receipts here. There were two or three parties buying corn to load into vessels, and some representatives of capitalists who were buying to carry against options for future delivery. This caused a firmness which called out an active speculative demand, and caused options to advance more than cash lots, especially as many of the speculative traders were anxious to change their deals from this into a future month, to avoid the cost of carrying. There is much more confidence in corn during the past few days than heretofore, and the number of those who think it is good property to hold, is considerably greater than a week ago. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 31½c, advanced to 32⅛c, and closed firm at 32c. Seller April sold at 32⅛@32½c; seller May at 36⅛@36⅝c; seller June at 37⅛@37⅝c; and seller July at 38⅝@39⅛c, all closing with sellers at the outside. A bid was made of 39½c seller August. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 32½c bid. Cash sales were reported of 16,000 bu No. 2 at 32⅝c; 48,000 bu do at 32½c; 40,000 bu do at 32⅜c; 125,000 bu do at 32c; 40,000 bu do at 31½c; 800 bu rejected at 28c; 3,200 bu do at 27⅝c; 800 bu ear at 33c, delivered at Stock-Yards. Total, 273,800 bu.

Oats were quiet and steady, at about the same prices as yesterday, cash oats being a shade firmer, though reported dull and unsettled in New York. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 26⅛@26⅛c; seller April at 26⅛@26⅝c; seller May at 29⅝@29⅞c; and seller June was nominal at 30⅛@30⅝c, all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 at 26⅝c; 19,000 bu do at 26⅛c; 1,800 bu do at 26⅛c; 600 bu rejected (A., D. & Co.) at 23½c. Total, 23,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and a shade firmer, very little being offered at current quotations. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 65½c, and 1,600 bu do at 65c, the market closing with the inside bid. Seller April was quoted firm at 67c.

Barley was rather quiet, but strong, at an advance of 1½@2c on the speculative grade, being in fair shipping demand, while the short interest bid freely, in fear that the market will rule very close before the end of this month. Seller March sold at 73½@74½c, closing at 74c; and seller April sold at 74@74½c. Car lots of No. 2 sold at 74@75c, and of No. 3 at 57@60c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 (A. D. & Co.) at 75c; 1,600 bu do at 74½c; 10,000 bu do at 74c; 400 bu No. 3 (Central) at 60c; 4,000 bu do at 59c; 400 bu do at 57c; 800 bu rejected (Central) at 45c; 400 bu do (N. S.) at 44c; 1,200 bu by sample at 83c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 73c; 1,200 bu do at 55c, all on track. Total, 22,800 bu.

LUMBER.

The Michigan *Lumberman* gives the following summary of the lumber business of that State in 1872:

1,112,000,000 of feet going East, with its 15 per cent of uppers, averaging about $16.00	$17,792,000
979,000,000, bound West, with 8 per cent uppers, worth about $14	13,707,000
507,000,000 shipped South, with 10 per cent of uppers, netting $14.50	7,351,500
175,000,000 low grade kept at home and used there, $11	1,925,000
137,000,000 cut into shingles, and worth manufactured for the different markets about $15	2,055,000
2,910,000,000, at an average of $14.10	$42,830,500

In producing these figures as the result of investments for sawmills of over 30,000,000, and shingle mills of over 3,000,000, with enough more to pay the labor on logs and lumber manufactured by them, we admit having filched a little from the 300,000,000 sent out of the State in logs and timber, inasmuch as we have figured that also as being manufactured, though we think to offset that against the lath and staves we give ample credit.

The Grand Rapids Boom Company report that the amount of logs rafted for 1872 was, in round numbers, 83,000,000; the amount now in the boom 3,000,000, and the estimated amount of "hung up" stock 24,000,000. The earnings of the Company were $16,574.34, and the expenditures $14,706.55; leaving a surplus of $1,867.79. A dividend of $20 per share was paid the holders thereof, and $2,500 expended in improvements.

Inspector Atkinson furnishes the following report for Northern Wisconsin:

Amount scaled at the mouth of Black River in 1872	125,766,190
Amount lumber manufactured on Upper Black River and run to Mississippi River markets	8,100,000
Amount lumber manufactured and used on Upper Black River	14,300,000
Total lumber product of Black River	148,166,190
Lumber manufactured at La Crosse and immediate vicinity	35,100,000
Shingles manufactured in district	37,050,000
Lath manufactured in district	20,100,000

PIG IRON.

From the Marquette *Journal* we extract the following summary of the production of pig iron in the United States in 1872:

Pennsylvania	228
New York and New Jersey	24
New England	11
Ohio	88
Kentucky	20
Michigan	24
Virginia	7
Missouri	8
Illinois	4
Indiana	6
Georgia and Alabama	4
Wisconsin	12
Total	436

Here we have 436 furnaces, which were operated during the year,—some during the entire twelve months; one-half of them within a fraction of the entire year; 60 of them new, put into blast during the year, and ran an aggregate of five months; and 70 of them were out of blast on an aggregate of four months. Two-thirds of these furnaces were large boshes, running on mineral coal, and have an aggregate capacity of not less than 30 tons per day each; while the remainder are smaller boshes, the most of which run on charcoal, and have an average capacity of 18 tons per day. Assuming the foregoing to be sufficiently correct, in the absence of a more detailed statement, for the purpose of arriving at the probable amount of pig-iron made in 1872, we have the following result:

	Tons.
Two-thirds of those making nearly full time, or 142 furnaces, 305 days, 30 tons per day	1,341,900
One-third of those making nearly full time, or 71 furnaces, 225 days, 18 tons per day	287,550
The same estimate on 94 furnaces, running throughout the year at 30 and 18 tons	600,000
The same estimate on 50 furnaces, running five months, at 30 and 18 tons	198,000
The same estimate on 70 furnaces, running eight months, at 30 and 18 tons	413,768
Total	2,841,218

This gives us a grand total, from made during the year, of 2,841,218 tons.

Now let us see how near this may be to a correct estimate.

PIG-IRON MADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Tons.
1854	736,218
1860	919,770
1864	1,135,497
1865	931,382
1866	1,350,943
1867	1,461,626
1868	1,603,000
1869	1,910,641
1870	1,850,000
1871	1,900,000

We here note from 1864 to 1869 a gradual and healthy increase in the production of pig-iron, averaging over 156,000 tons per annum. We now know that if the trade had not been checked and tampered with by tariff tinkering, the same causes which made the increase from 1865 to 1869 would have continued to operate in 1870 and 1871.

On the first of January, 1871, it is fair to suppose the year commenced with a surplus in makers' hands of at least 250,000 tons. On the first of January, 1872, the 1,900,000 tons made in 1871 was all in consumers' hands, and furnaces were all sold ahead. The surplus of 1870 was absorbed, with the production, making the consumption of 1871 at least 2,150,000 tons.

The natural requirements of the trade, for 1872, as based upon former consumption, would be about 2,400,000 tons. If this was reduced 20 per cent by the effect of high prices, the amount needed would still have been 1,920,000 tons, or 20,000 tons more than was estimated to have been made in 1871. And if we add the product of sixty new furnaces, five months of the year, at 198,000 tons, and the product of some thirty or forty old furnaces which had not contributed to the product of 1871, but were brought into use for 1872, say 300,000 tons, we have, as the least that could have been made during 1872, 2,398,000 tons.

There seems to be a bad discrepancy, somewhere, in the record of the iron produced and consumed in this country. As, for instance, the reports, so far as they are recorded, of the total consumption of iron in the United States for 1872, show the amount to be 2,600,000 tons, while we are assured that our own country produced 2,000,000 tons, and that Great Britain sent us 1,065,000 tons, making a difference of 465,000 tons used somewhere but not accounted for. Our estimates of the home product for 1872, it will have to be acknowledged, are made upon a scale which will bear close criticism, yet we exceed the amount expected to have been used for the year. It may be possible that there is upward of 500,000 tons surplus on the furnace banks of the country, and that this—in consideration of the fact that at the close of 1871 there was but little surplus—would make our figures nearly correct.

OUR WHEAT CROP.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 4, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Much has been said and written about the crop of wheat of 1872. I have been keeping track of this wheat traffic of Chicago.

Now, it is admitted that there is a strong foreign demand, and must be until the coming crop of 1873, and in Europe there is a very poor prospect for 1873. It is too early to decide what the coming crop will be here of winter wheat, but is now reported killed in some sections. Minnesota was set down at 15,000,000 per agricultural report, and a very large quantity has been shipped. But now comes the bears, and they buy, and Minnesota is a box, and the box is full of wheat. But figuring up Chicago, and Milwaukee, and all points tributary, there is 9,120,000 bushels. Grant this to be so.

The agricultural report published in the *Journal*, March 1, 1873, gives Western States produced 1871, 145,386,000 bushels, and in 1872, 144,358,440 bushels, showing a decrease of 1,028,000 bushels. In same report, six Eastern States produced, in 1871, 43,508,440 bushels; in 1872, same report, 28,893,701 bushels, showing a total shortage of 15,642,739 bushels; and we have yet two months' consumption before the opening of navigation. It is seen that the United States consume 200,000,000 per annum, and, if so, 32,876,70 bushels are required to May 1. Now, New York will be bare before April 1. Again, the consumption of Chicago has averaged about 38,000 per week, and in the account of receipts and shipments there is no account made of this drain, which amounts to 608,000 bushels, leaving balance in store of about 1,400,000 bushels, instead of 2,000,000.

The bears say Minnesota is now a box, and that box is full of wheat; more on hand now than the agricultural report says she raised—1,500,000 bushels.

The farmers are determined to do something, and will, no doubt, bring their influence to bear. They must be heard. Respectfully yours,

FARMER.

Our correspondent is in error in supposing that the city consumption is not taken into the account in making up our stocks of grain in store. The reports we publish every Wednesday morning undoubtedly give a correct statement of the grain in store on each previous Saturday evening, since the time of the discovery of the "false bottoms" in the Munn & Scott Elevator.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and 1½c higher. No 2 spring sold at $1.23@1.23⅛ seller the month, closing at the inside, and at $1.23⅞@1.24⅛ seller April, the latter closing at $1.23⅞. Corn was quiet and firmer, at 32⅛@32½c seller the month, and 32⅝@32⅞c seller April. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 6.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and lower, owing to a decline in highwines; 94 per cent proof is quotable at $1.73@1.79.

BROOM CORN—A fair demand exists for good to choice corn, but any thing below this is very dull. There is a good deal of the crop of '72, of a poor quality, offering, which is unsalable. The receipts are light, but stocks are ample for present requirements. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BAGGING—The bagging market was without new feature. Business was not particularly active for any line of goods, while aside from grain bags and gunnies the volume of sales was small. Prices underwent no change, the following quotations being pretty generally adhered to: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS—Were in moderate demand among local dealers and shippers. Choice hand-picked beans are scarce, but the supply of medium grades is fair. Prices range as follows: Navies at $2.40@2.50; fair to prime, $2.10@2.35; common to medium, $1.50@1.90.

BUILDING MATERIALS—A slight improvement in the demand is noticeable. We make no change in prices, which are given below: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (brls), $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.50@11.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $9.00@12.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $35.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52		30.00
32x54 to 34x56		36.00
34x58 to 34x60		42.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

BUTTER—There was a noticeable increase in the supply of this staple, but the offerings did not equal the consumptive demand, and the advanced prices established earlier in the week were easily sustained. The effect of the high prices now prevalent will be to materially diminish consumption, and as this is the season of the year when, ordinarily, the receipts begin to increase, a sharp reaction may be looked for at a not very distant period. The inquiry at present is mainly of a local character, though shippers are doing something from day to day. We quote: Common to choice roll, 22@30c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 32@35c; medium to good, 25@28c; inferior to common, 8@13c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—The effect of pleasant weather upon the canned goods trade was visible in a largely increased movement both on local and interior account, the developement of a firmer feeling. Stocks of most articles in the list are considered ample, but plums, corn, and succotash are in light supply, and the tendency in these is to advance. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@ 2.20
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.70@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—A further advance in Liverpool is reported, and New York is also quoted stronger; hence there is increased firmness here, and in fine goods there are indications of an advance. The demand to-day was fairly active, and the annexed prices were firmly adhered to all around: New York factory, 16@17c; Ohio factory, 14@15½c; Western factory, 13@15½c.

COAL—In the coal market there was no visible change. A fair number of orders were placed, and filled at the quotations following: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—A fair steady demand exists for flour and whiskey barrels. Other descriptions are quiet. We again quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whisky), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The market is liberally supplied, and prices are weak and irregular. Buyers are not numerous. Prices ranged from 18@20c. Sales comprise 800 doz at 20c; 40 cases at 19c; 200 doz at 18c.

FEATHERS—Were in the average demand. Prices rule steady as given below: Prime live geese at 62@66c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@55c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—The general features of this market were without perceptible change. A liberal amount of trading was done both in lake and saltwater fish, and prices were uniformly firm. Stocks of whitefish are rapidly dwindling, and at the present rate of consumption they will soon be wholly exhausted. Following are the prices current: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 trout, ½ brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Only a fair number of orders were received to-day, and these were mainly confined to prime currants, figs, apples, and peaches, for all of which former prices were fully sustained. Other goods in the list were more or less neglected, and quotations only indifferently sustained: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 14@15c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.50; Zante currants, 7½@8c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do 5@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 5@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 40c@42c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 6½@7c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The city trade continues fair. Choice cranberries are firm at $12.00@13.00; frosted fruit is offered at $8.00@9.00 per brl. Oranges and lemons are firm at quotations: Apples (fair to choice) at $2.75@4.00 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $6.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $9.00@11.50 per case; Palermo do, per box, $3.00@4.00; Messina do, $5.00; Malaga grapes, $3.00@6.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—The demand for staple and fancy groceries was fully up to the expectations of the trade, local retailers as well as interior dealers ordering freely. Stocks are in good shape, collections are growing easier, and the market seems to be in a healthy condition. Values were without material change, the following quotations being uniformly well sustained:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 31@31½c; O. G. Java, 28@29c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26c; fancy Rio, 25@25½c; choice do, 24⅞@24⅞c; prime Rio, 24½@24⅝c; good do, 23⅞@24c; common do, 22½@22⅞c; roasting do, 21@21⅜c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24⅜@24⅞c; Maracaibo, 23⅞@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7¼@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@13⅞c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12⅞@13⅛c; A, standard, 11¾@11⅞c; do No. 2, 11½@11⅝c; B, 11¼@11⅜c; extra C, 11⅛@11¼c; C, No. 2, 11½@11⅝c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10¼@10½c; prime do, 10¼@10⅜c; fair do, 9½@10c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10⅝c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10¼@10½c; do prime, 10@10¼c; do, fair, 9½@9½c; common, 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 35@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—The hay trade continues dull. There is at present little or no demand for shipment, and the local inquiry is restricted to supplying immediate wants, hence, under liberal receipts, a weak feeling obtains. Our outside quotations of beater pressed timothy is lowered 50c. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Met with a fair inquiry from local and Eastern tanners, and prices were again quoted steady and firm. We repeat our list, as follows: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½c; do light, 11½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—The movement is still confined to small orders for the better qualities. Prices are without material change, as follows: Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 50@55c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. Strained honey is in fair supply and very dull; comb is scarce. We quote: Choice white comb, 28@30c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

IRON AND STEEL—There was an improved demand for iron, and rates are ruling steady. We quote:

Iron	4 8-10@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7¼	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	℔ lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—Were quiet. Shippers were bidding 12½@13c for corn to Buffalo; the asking price was 13½c.

LEATHER—Trade in this department was generally reported slack. Only a few interior buyers were in attendance, and the mail order business was also comparatively light. Prices, however, were firm all around; especially so for the firmer grades of French calf. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—The movement in lumber is still moderate, though the pleasant weather has a favorable effect on the market. The higher grades are held steadily at quotations, as the stocks of such are not large; but joists, scantling, and common lumber are in good supply and rather weak. Hardwood is quiet and unchanged. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@60.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 5-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNER'S STOCK—Business continues fair for the season, present prices being sustained. Quotations are as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.55; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 43c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾@11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@8c.

NAILS—Were in fair request and steady at the following quotations: 10@60d, per keg, $5.12½ rates; 8d, do, $5.37½; 6d, do, $5.62½; 4d, do, $5.87½; 3d, do, $6.62½; 3d, do, fine, $8.12½; 2d, do, $8.37½; clinch, $7.50; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—The market is beginning to show signs of life as the spring advances. We repeat quotations:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.75 @6.50

OILS—All standard grades were held with pronounced firmness, and under an increasing demand the tendency in linseed, lard, and carbon oils is rather in an upward direction. Following are the quotations: Carbon, 19@19½c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 80@82c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 22@24c; naphtha, common, 18@20c.

PIG IRON—The demand for domestic and Scotch pig continues reasonably active, and decided firmness still pervades the market. We repeat our quotations:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago, stone coal	57.00
Missouri, stone coal	57.00@58.00

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Are moving more freely, and prices are working firmer. No quotable changes are noted.

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POTATOES—Were in moderate demand. Car lots of choice Western were salable at 70c, Ohios at 80c. Sales from store ranged from 70@80c. We note sales of 1 car choice at 70c on track; 360 bu at 80c; 300 bu at 70c@75c out of store.

POULTRY—Chickens were in good request and firm. Turkeys remain steady at 12@14c. Ducks are salable at $3.50@4.00. Geese are dull. The offerings of all descriptions are very light. Sales include 250 turkeys at 14c; 650 lbs at 13c; 225 lbs at 12½c; 11 doz choice chickens at $4.50; 38 doz do at $3.50@4.00.

SALT—Was quiet and steady. We continue to quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—The demand is still limited. Prices range as follows:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.57
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	8x12	2.00
1 3-16	10x12	2.00
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.55

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Prices per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in.	2x 3¾ by 3x9¾	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by 4x6	47c
9x14	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	52c
10x12	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in.	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—There was a moderate amount of trading in timothy, the order demand being fair. The market is hardly as firm, owing to liberal offerings. Clover sold at $5.00@5.30 for common to choice ordinary; and $5.60@5.70 for mammoth; white clover at $15.00; a sale of fancy flax for seed was made at $2.20; millet was steady at 70c. Sales include 100 bags choice timothy at $3.40; 75 bags do at $3.35; 30 bags at $3.25; 75 bags do at $3.20; 116 bags do at $3.10; 40 bags do at $3.00; 50 bags choice clover at $5.30; 30 bags at $5.25; 20 bags at $5.20; 250 bu prime at $5.15; 18 bags at $5.10; 18 bags at $5.05; 5 bags common at $5.00; 65 bags mammoth at $5.70; 8 bags do at $5.60; 2 bu white at $15.00; 75 bags prime millet at 70c; 45 bags flax at $2.20.

TEAS—Continue in fair demand, and the market exhibits a firm tone, both for greens and blacks. The following quotations are furnished: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quiet at former quotations. We repeat our list as follows:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—The wood trade is still dull, and the market is quoted weak, as follows: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market is very quiet, though we hear occasionally of light sales to manufacturers, who are buying "from hand to mouth" only. The stocks of woolen goods are large, and the market is dull, which has a depressing effect on the wool trade. Prices are easy at the following range:

Tub, washed, extra medium	58@63c
Tub, washed, fair to do	53@58c
Common dingy	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, X, light	53@54c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, medium light	51@54c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	43@48c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	28@31c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	31@34c
Super, pulled	44@48c
Extra, pulled	44@48c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 6.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,251	12,346	1,771
Tuesday	2,648	17,373	804
Wednesday	2,097	15,838	1,259
Thursday	2,000	13,000	1,000
Total	8,996	58,557	4,834
Same time last week	8,046	43,045	9,952
Week before last	11,437	78,168	7,118

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,708	9,012	1,356
Tuesday	1,158	6,235	2,231
Wednesday	816	11,177	502
Total	4,682	26,424	4,089

CATTLE—For the poorer grade of stock there was a quieter, easier feeling, and in not a few instances sales were effected at a slight reduction. There was less inquiry for such than on either of the preceding days of the week, our city butchers generally having their orders pretty well filled. So far as good to choice beeves were concerned there was no noticeable change in the condition of the market, an active demand existing from the opening of trade to the close, and prices ruling firm at the advance established earlier in the week. In point of quality, the average of the offerings was about the same as yesterday's and Tuesday's. While common to medium grades comprised the larger portion, there were a number of droves that were really fine, and a few that were worthy of special mention. Among the latter was a bunch of 70 head,—on sale by Conger Bros.,—for which $6.65 was realized. They were owned by Capt. Joe Major, of Eureka, Ill. Gregory, Strader & Co. sold a drove averaging 1,484 lbs at $6.40. They were owned by W. H. H. Haldridge, of Tonica, Ill., and were bought by Isaac Waixel. Stockers continue in good request, and remain steady at former quotations, sales making at $3.25@4.37½ for common to prime. The market closed quiet.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.40
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
18 fair steers	1,130	$4.75
17 fair steers	1,143	4.87½
29 butchers' steers	1,040	4.62½
16 good steers	1,265	5.37½
17 choice steers	1,323	6.12½
32 extra steers	1,393	6.37½
15 stock steers	1,021	4.00
18 stock steers	902	4.00
31 stock steers	1,027	4.30
11 stock steers	988	4.10
31 stock steers	940	4.25
11 cows	1,012	3.25
16 good steers	1,260	5.40
17 good steers	1,214	5.25
14 good steers	1,230	5.35
34 cows	1,014	4.12½
15 fleshy steers	1,167	4.75
53 medium steers	1,201	5.00
70 extra steers	1,510	6.65
34 medium steers	1,220	5.00
17 stock steers	1,063	4.37½
13 oxen	1,460	5.00
18 cows	982	3.50
33 good steers	1,335	5.55
16 extra steers	1,484	6.40
61 choice steers	1,370	5.75
16 good steers	1,258	5.37½
57 choice steers	1,418	6.12½
16 fair steers	1,156	4.80
17 choice steers	1,323	6.12½
18 fleshy steers	1,130	4.75
15 fleshy steers	1,177	4.75
16 choice steers	1,324	5.75
47 good steers	1,376	5.65
144 choice steers	1,327	5.75
25 fat oxen	1,542	5.55
18 good steers	1,383	5.65
51 Texan steers	1,203	4.75
90 medium steers	1,218	5.12½
27 medium steers	1,240	5.15
93 medium steers	1,270	5.35

HOGS—There was less activity in the demand, to-day, and less firmness in prices. Receipts were not large, but shippers seemed afraid to operate at former rates, and sellers were compelled to concede 5@10c per 100 lbs. With one exception there were no sales at over $4.90, while the bulk changed hands at prices ranging downward from $4.75. Common coarse mixed lots sold at $4.30@4.50; poor light at $4.50@4.60, and good to choice light and choice heavy grades at $4.65@4.80.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
52	275	$4.75	61	27[illegible]	$4.65	172	190	$4.65
56	215	4.75	26	17[illegible]	4.60	78	189	4.75
65	180	4.75	41	20[illegible]	4.70	72	199	4.85
54	170	4.65	50	26[illegible]	4.65	29	200	4.75
45	215	4.70	28	19[illegible]	4.80	60	184	4.80
65	248	4.80	80	26[illegible]	4.60	88	178	4.60
59	274	4.70	118	18[illegible]	4.87½	41	275	4.60
75	200	4.75	56	2[illegible]	4.50	49	195	4.70
77	200	4.70	45	2[illegible]	4.70	73	185	4.70
30	265	4.70	65	2[illegible]	4.70	55	199	4.85
80	310	4.30	146	1[illegible]	4.70	55	250	4.80
59	205	4.70	67	[illegible]	4.80	65	231	4.80
74	198	4.70	25	[illegible]	4.80	84	189	4.70
61	191	4.70	56	2[illegible]	4.65	75	199	4.70
65	297	4.70	63	19[illegible]	4.65	70	202	4.65
64	185	4.65	45	18[illegible]	4.65	55	239	4.75
48	165	4.60	45	17[illegible]	4.65	38	191	4.75
59	224	4.60	50	157	4.60	44	207	4.80
71	191	4.82½	34	210	4.65	64	186	4.75
59	274	4.70						

SHEEP—Were in fair request at about yesterday's prices, or at $3.25@3.75 for common; at $4.00@4.50 for medium, and at $4.75@5.50 for good to choice.

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THE BUFFALO.

Why They Should Be Perpetuated, and Not Wantonly Destroyed.

FAIRBURY, Ill., March 2, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In a former article (in THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 7, 1872), on the wrongs to the Indian race, and the spirit of plunder and hypocrisy that has corrupted our policy towards them, and the lessons of history and revolution that apply so aptly to the case as it now stands, mention was made of the needless wholesale destruction and wanton waste of the buffalo by thousands and tens of thousands; and, as the subsistence of the Indian is a topic most pertinent to the issue, and as the buffalo furnishes two-thirds the subsistence for at least one-half of all the Indians within our borders (besides for thousands of white men), nothing can be more germane to the subject of the former article; beside which, this subject has an interest in itself, from a purely utilitarian standpoint, as a source of food supply, as well as in the great value of the annual yield of robes, for which there can be no substitute of equal excellence and cheapness; and also to the naturalist and sportsman, as well as in regard to that kindness and humanity to the brute creation which Mr. Bergh so fully, so practically, and so nobly illustrates.

Prominent among the fauna of the North American continent, this noble animal has always been an object of interest to naturalists and sportsmen the world over. Even more than in America, the European reads with wonder of the vast herds of these native cattle, numbering hundreds of thousands, if not even millions, that range over the vast wastes east of the Rocky Mountains, extending their annual march from the waters of Hudson's Bay to those of the Gulf of Mexico; while, on the west, Fort Hill is (or was) known to the mountain-men as the western limit of the "buffalo range." As no other continent has produced such herds, so probably no other land-animal has been endowed with so wonderful an instinct, and ability for migration, and choice of routes therefor, on so extended a scale.

Thomas H. Benton, in his advocacy for a Pacific Railroad, claimed for the buffalo a high rank as a civil engineer; that their paths through the mountains led unerringly over the best and most practicable routes, where the grades were easiest; that they know all the mountain-passes, and their paths through them were the best that man could find, or engineering science discover. Their adaptation to the country seems perfect, and the vast "range," fitted for little else, seems made for them, as they for man's use.

While we have passed laws in almost every State for the protection of game; and while the nation has regulated the annual catch of the fur-seal on the little islands off the coast of Alaska, and provided for the protection of the females and the young, that the breeding animals may be protected from the rapacity of greedy hunters and fur-dealers, and this great resource be so husbanded that the source of supply may not be cut off, but the stock of animals be perpetuated and the rich yield of furs be continued for succeeding generations of our people, is it not singular that not a thought has been given to the propagation and perpetuation of the vast and most valuable herds of buffalo, an animal more valuable to the people of this broad land than all other wild animals put together?

Over all that vast waste which lies between the sparsely-settled portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Cherokee country, on the east, and the Rocky Mountains on the west, and stretching north and south from the wilds of British America to Texas, the buffalo is to the Indian what the camel is to the Arab, or the domestic animals to the American farmer—his chief dependence for a living.

The value of the flesh annually consumed by both races cannot well be estimated in dollars and cents; nor have we statistics of the number of skins used each year on the plains, in the mountains, or in all the extended frontier settlements, nor the number of bales of merchantable buffalo-robes annually entering the channels of commerce, for home consumption or exportation; nor would we be much the wiser if we had. It is enough that the beeves annually consumed are numbered by tens of thousands; that the American buffalo-robe is all pervading; that it is a home production, an American institution; that its usefulness and comfort are known and felt throughout the United States and Canada, and, to some extent, in the most distant parts of the world. To an American of the North, the very sight of a buffalo-robe suggests comfort, and recalls the jingle of sleigh-bells, with all the cheering associations of sleigh-rides.

The buffalo-robe has protected the form of beauty (all womankind are here included), and warmed the blood of manhood, as long as we have been a nation; and, for comfort, general utility, cheapness, and pleasurable associations, surpasses all modern inventions designed (if any can be) for such various and universal use.

We jealously guard, also, our fisheries, and have fostered them by bounties. Nor do the statesmen or people of any civilized nation neglect this important resource for a supply of healthy food. Why, then, destroy the buffalo? The animal will average considerably heavier than the average domestic cattle, and the flesh, although different somewhat, is equally good, and by many preferred. As the animal will furnish more meat than, and his skin is *at least* as valuable as that of, the domestic animal, he is, as he stands, worth the most. Besides this, he is self-sustaining, and does not have to be fed, or watered, or housed, or even marked or branded. It is true he has to be hunted, but that suits his owners all the better, and is a privilege of which they would not wish to be deprived. Moreover, his opulent and aristocratic, but laborious habit of a tour to the north in summer, and to the south in winter, is commendable, generous, and useful. For, after supplying the people of the Selkirk settlement and part of British America with their annual quota of beef, tallow, ropes, marrow, &c., he journeys on south, supplying the tribes of Indians, frontiersmen, interests, and sportsmen of Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas,—really carrying himself to market.

And, now that the railroads penetrate the "Buffalo-Range," it is, by the use of refrigerator-cars, entirely practicable to have some of the flesh of these noble animals in all the principal markets of the Union, at a price certainly not higher than, if as high as, beef from domestic cattle. And, if once the waste of headless butchery is stopped by act of Congress, the breeding animals protected, and the killing limited, as far as practicable, there is no reason why herds as vast as those of the present day may not exist for ages, and be for the use of the people of the next century as much as of the present.

It is true this militates against the queer theory that all the vast area now known as the "Buffalo-Range," will soon be cultivated and laid out in grain fields; yet it is believed to accord with reason and facts.

Great efforts have been made to disseminate erroneous ideas upon this subject, but the facts remain unchanged.

The lands of the vast "Buffalo-Range," with the exception of some localities, are very poor,—as a rule, fit only for grazing,—and, for even that, far better adapted to the use of that laborious traveler, the buffalo, fitted by nature and habit to traverse vast regions in quest of subsistence, than of the tender domestic animal (or even Texas cattle), remaining, for the whole twelve months of the year, on the frozen and storm-swept plain, and wholly unfitted for such immense journeys twice every year.

We find the number of fur seals visiting the little islands of St. Paul and St. George, off the coast of Alaska, the present year, greater than ever before, being estimated now at 4,000,000 and 5,000,000, and yet the United States Government limits the annual slaughter to 100,000 young males, and from this receives a direct revenue of over $300,000 annually, at but a trifling cost for collection, merely the pay of an agent and three assistants, to see that the terms of the lease by the Government to the Company are faithfully carried out, and the breeding animals not disturbed. Under this wise policy, it is not improbable that these two little islands will eventually yield a net revenue to the United States Treasury that will pay a fair dividend on the entire first cost to us of all Alaska, to say nothing of the value of these rich products to our commerce, and to the world.

Not that it would be best to seek to make the buffalo a source of revenue, direct to the Treasury of the United States, but these valuable animals should be perpetuated, and their breeding guarded and protected, and wasteful killing limited by legislative enactment by Congress.

Providentially, by the Creator for man's use, they should be kept for his use, and not for wanton destruction and useless waste; and, while the rights of the Indians upon them is paramount, they can furnish a vast annual tribute for the white man's requirements and comfort, and, by drying the flesh, it can be afforded in any part of the country at a rate below that of beef, after allowing liberally for transportation and profit to the trader. We now have no dried beef cured without salt; but, in the peculiar climate of the "Buffalo Range," meat can be cured without salt, which is not used at all in the curing of buffalo meat on the plains.

The animal furnishes food, bedding, clothing, and a prairie house; even boats for long voyages have been made of the skins to descend the rivers from those treeless wastes.

The policy of perpetuating these herds of American short-horns on their native heath is by no means adverse to the interests of the settlers on the tillable lands near the National Range, nor yet that of the stock-raisers, or "cattle-kings," but rather in harmony therewith. And it certainly is for the interest of the Indians, who have always complained of the wanton waste of their game, and for the interests of all white people who want no source of the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life closed up or destroyed; and, should the time ever come when the range can really be used advantageously for actual cultivation, then most decidedly it is for the interest of posterity that it be *reserved* for those Americans to whom even such poor land might possibly be better than none. No true sportsman could ever object, and the interests, honor, and pleasure of all the nation could be advanced by proper and carefully-prepared measures before it is too late,—before the herds are broken up, or the animals' habits changed by constant attack upon them, and the noble and laborious buffalo, like the indomitable buffalo, be diminished and changed, and finally swept away forever.

We might well seek to exterminate or reduce the number of wolves in that vast interior, were it possible; but the buffalo is one of the noblest and most useful of animals, created for man's use, and should be preserved by the American Government while it may. BUFF THOMPSON.

One Hundred Thousand Buffaloes Killed.

From the Denver (Col.) News.

The station of Dodge City, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road, is the principal point of shipment of the buffalo meat and hides in Kansas. They do very little there besides outfit hunters, barter and quarrel over the game, extinguish disputes and disputers at the point of arms, and have lively times generally. The arithmetic of the extinction of the bison of the Plains is terrible, and, if the statistics be right, it would seem that the flush times in meat and hides cannot last long. The railroad reached Dodge on the 23d of last September, and since that time 43,029 hides have been shipped, and in the same brief season 1,436,290 pounds of buffalo meat. Each hide counts a buffalo slain, and 43,000 hides in three months convey an idea of magnificent butchery that forecasts the speedy extinction of the prairie denizen. The buffaloes that are killed in summer, or early autumn, in wanton cruelty, miscalled sport, and for food by the frontier residents, are not taken into this account.

The greater portion of this meat has been shipped to Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, and other Eastern cities. The above figures, though indicating an immense slaughter, do not represent the total of this season's hunt. The grand total for the season of 1872-3, around Dodge, will probably reach 100,000 head.

—The new bonds issued by the Mississippi Valley & Western Road have been indorsed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Hannibal & St. Jo Roads, and have been sold at a good price. Iron has been purchased for the line from West Quincy to St. Charles, and orders given for pushing the work right along, so that cars may be running by the 1st of August. This route gives to the Hannibal & St. Joseph and to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Roads a through route to St. Louis, which they did not before have.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MAN WANTED TO TAKE THE BUSINESS management of one of the largest and most successful daily and weekly papers in Iowa; a rare opportunity for the right man. Address MANAGER, Tribune office.

A WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR FIRST-CLASS billiard hall and sample room. Terms cash. Address R 54, Tribune office.

BANKRUPT SALE—GREAT BARGAIN OFFERED—For sale, the wholesale stock of jewelry, collars, laces, neckties, and bows, and store fixtures, belonging to the estate of Foster & Rosenthal, bankrupts, No. 290 State-st. The inventory may be seen, and the goods examined, by application, immediately, to the undersigned, assignee of said estate, at Room 28, Republic Life Insurance Building, No. 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

BUSINESS OPENINGS FOR MEN WITH $500, $800, $1,000, and $5,000, in legitimate established business. J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st.

BILLIARD HALL FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST paying halls in Chicago. Low rent, fine trade, &c. Address N 44, Tribune office.

BANKRUPT SALE—THE STOCK OF TICKING, moss, hair, Excelsior mattresses, spring-beds, upholstery goods, store fixtures, two horses, two wagons, and one buggy, belonging to the estate of Hannum & Copp, bankrupts, No. 339 West Lake-st., is offered for sale at a bargain. Application should be made immediately to the undersigned, at Room No. 28, No. 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago, where an inventory may be seen and goods examined. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR COTtage and lot. 484 West Madison-st. (basement.)

MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY STORE FOR Sale. A good chance to get into business. Inquire at 831 West Lake-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF MOVING—LAST CHANCE TO purchase the well-known and paying SCHWEIZER'S Coffee House, at a price far below its value. Cash customers, apply at the place, corner Canal and Washington-sts., at once.

STEAM FLOURING-MILL, IN A TOWN OF 9,000 inhabitants, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Mill has seven run of stone, with ample power; cooper-shop and warehouse attached. Fuel cheap; good shipping facilities by Mississippi River and by railroads. Call or address F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

$150 WILL BUY A BOARDING-HOUSE, DOING a good business, if sold by to-morrow noon. Everything first-class. 278 Clinton-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—GRAY HORSE, FOR $75, WORTH $150; must be sold to-day, owner leaving city, at BUTTERS' Exchange, 25 and 27 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons of all kinds; also, two second-hand buggies, very cheap, at 261 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DRIVING-HORSE, 16 HANDS high. Can trot in 3 minutes. Call at 16 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—25 WORK, DRIVING, AND RIDING-horses, cheap. Also double and single harness, express wagon, and open buggy. 69 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND SECond-hand rockaway. W. WALLER, No. 3, 320 State.

FOR SALE—A NEW HEAVY EXPRESS WAGON; never been used; very cheap, if sold immediately. Apply at 214 Superior-st.

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE, DUMP CARTS AND harness to match, in good order, for excavating or railroad work; just the machine to have around your factories, foundries, or stables. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

HAVING PURCHASED THE OMAHA STABLE, I am prepared to receive and board gentlemen's road horses, and will give the best of care for $5 per week. Livery in all its branches. A. D. HALL, corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

NORTHWESTERN LIVERY AND BOARDING Stables, No. 262 Michigan-st., North Side, near Rush-st. bridge. We have first-class accommodation for boarding and sale horses at reasonable prices. Shippers and dealers will find our stables the best located in the city for sale purposes. We are prepared to make favorable contracts with merchants and others for the care and keeping of any given number of horses. Give us a call. Buggies and carriages to let. D. F. DANFORTH & CO.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A BLACK HORSE, 15 hands high, white stripe down the face, and if one or both hind feet are white it will not be objectionable. He must be a quick-stepper, to match. Must be kind, and sound every way. C. HOLLAND, corner Ellis-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—A ONE-HORSE EXPRESS WAGON; platform spring and top preferred; must be in running order, and cheap for cash. Call on A. H. HANKINSON, 740 West Lake-st., from 9 to 11 Friday.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—1,000 ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS Illinois land, selected as an investment ten years ago. Will exchange for stock of merchandise. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OR FOUR LOTS, 2 BLOCKS from Dummy Junction Depot, Washington Heights, for nice furniture. Address T 34, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A NO. 1 HORSE AND NEW buggy and harness for a lot on South Side; will pay balance in cash. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, 63 McGregor-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE PREMISES 43 TWENty-sixth-st., consisting of lot 60x130 feet, house of 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, furnace, &c.; barn for 3 horses and carriage room—for a first-class house and barn and smaller lot, located between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fifth-sts. and State-st. and the lake. Apply to or address S. A. IRISH, 234 South Water-st.

WANTED—SUBURBAN PROPERTY OR CHEAP city lots for well-located Iowa prairie; Government titles. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, Business and Medical Medium. 290 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CUT STONE, 12-INCH FACE, CUT FOR basement wall 4 feet high 150 feet long; also 20,000 pressed brick, on North Side. Apply to O. LIPPINCOTT, Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—BELOW COST—9x14 AND 10x13 NEW glazed sash. Inquire at 50 Blue Island-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LARKIN & JENKS, REAL ESTATE dealers, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1, have for sale over 900 of the best lots in all parts of the city. The attention of our customers and the public generally is invited to the following as a part of our list of choice property: 15 lots on Wabash-av., 8 lots on Michigan-av., 6 lots on Cottage Grove and South Park-avs., 5 lots on Indiana and Prairie-avs., some as low as $50 per foot; also good lots on Wentworth and Shurtleff-avs., 8 lots on Park-av., 15 lots on Warren-av.; also good lots on Lincoln, Sampson, Taylor, Adams, Monroe, Desplaines, and Lake-sts., low and on easy terms; 100 lots on Western and Grand-avs. and Fourth-st. We have outside property as follows: 160 lots at new Northwestern Car Shops, 1-5 cash, balance 4 years; 25 lots on Fullerton-av., near Maplewood Station; 75 lots on Humboldt Boulevard, Landon and Lowell-avs., near same station, $400 each; 12 lots on Irving Park Boulevard, two blocks from station, $23 per foot; 160 best lots at North Evanston, 200 lots near Normal School, Englewood, 4 blocks from station, $250 each; also 10 acres for subdivision, at Washington Heights, and 5 acres at Douglas Park, very low. We also have a large number of first-class houses and cottages in all parts of the city. Title to all our property perfect.

W. P. LARKIN, General Real Estate Dealer.
W. M. JENKS, Lawyer and Notary Public.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., 2-STORY FRAME house, with lot 50 or 25 feet front to alley, near Twenty-ninth-st., east front, offered at a bargain.

Prairie-av., two-story brick, near Thirty-fifth-st., to sell or trade.

Twenty-sixth-st., house and lot 25x125, near Prairie-av.

Indiana-av., 3 frame houses at $5,000 each, near Thirty-second-st. Lots 25 feet front.

Wabash-av., a neat house and lot, near Twenty-ninth-st.

Oakland—We have a decided bargain at Oakland for a 2-story house, and lot 28x145; furnace, barn, and near depot; easy payments; $1,000 cash.

Cottage Grove-av., 2-story cottage and lot near Thirty-ninth-st. $5,500.

Hyde Park, a beautiful lot 50x175 to alley, east front, near depot, at $50 per foot, on Madison-av.

Also, fine lots at Egandale, and several fine houses, from $5,000 to $25,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., CORNER Madison and Dearborn-sts.:

200 ft. corner Fifth-av. and Jackson-sts., very cheap.

40x80 ft. corner of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st., $30,000.

20x80 ft. on LaSalle-st., near Lake, $14,000.

Vincennes-av., east front, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., lot 135x265 feet deep; price, $25,000.

50 ft. on Sherman-st., near Jackson, $400 a foot.

276x60 ft. corner Cottage Grove-av. and Fifty-first-st., fronting on the Park; cheap for a few days.

100 ft., east front, on Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st., at a great bargain.

Lots on Monroe, Wilcox, Adams, and Jackson-sts., near California-av.; price, from $40 to $50 per foot; ¼ cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

FOR SALE—100 FEET CALUMET-AV., 50 FEET south of Twenty-third-st., east front; very desirable.
75 feet Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st., west front.
108 feet Twenty-third-st., north front, near Prairie-av.
100 feet Michigan-av., corner Thirty-second-st.
65 feet Wabash-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., east front.
50 feet Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., east front.
906 Michigan-av., marble-front and brick barn.
148 Calumet-av., brick house.
93 Calumet-av., brick house and 50-foot lot.
20 acres Forty-seventh-st. and Archer-road.
5 acres Reuben-st., corner Sixty-seventh.
HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—14 LOTS ON PARK-AV., NEAR FALL st. Twelve lots on Twenty-second and Hinman-sts., near Ashland-av. Four lots on Taylor-st., near Southwestern-av. Four lots on Indiana, Ashley, and Fourth-sts., corner of Lincoln. Three lots on Harrison and Polk-sts., near Loomis. Also, lots in the block cornering on Milwaukee-av. and Wood-st. Will close out the above singly or together at less than ruling prices. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LA SALLE-st.—Three more of those houses and lots, with marble mantels, bath-room, etc., at $4,000 to $4,500, in a good neighborhood. Only $600 cash, balance on four years' time. Few such chances ever offered.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IN TERMS to suit, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST COR. OF MICHIGAN-av. and Eighteenth-st., 99x172 feet, with improvements, or will divide. CHAS. CORYELL, corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 63 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—THE 20-ACRE BLOCK, SOUTHWEST corner Wallace and Thirty-first-sts.; also, the 20-acre grove block with $40,000 residence, known as Block 5, in the east half Section 29, Town 40, Range 14 east, or would exchange either or both for first-class improved or unimproved realty in Chicago, and assume $50,000 incumbrance. Both blocks are free from incumbrance. Title direct from the Canal Commissioners. E. H. CUMMINGS, Rooms 1 and 2, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—78½ FEET (CORNER) ON WEST LAKE and Valentine-st., two blocks west of Western-av., just outside fire limits; terms, $90 per foot, on time; fine lot for business block. J. N. HALL, 890 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—70 PARK-AV., ONE FINE BRICK house and barn, all modern improvements. The ground on corner Page-st. and Park-av., 64½x130 feet; will sell at less than cost, for the reason going to California; terms $10,000 cash, balance on time at 10 per cent interest. No middle man need apply. ABNER KIRBY, 244 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts.; title perfect; warranty deeds; a very small payment down; 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest; no agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—AT A BARGAIN, 100 feet, northwest corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. 103 feet, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$400 AND $500—EASY TERMS—WE have 80 lots inside of old city limits, on Western-av., Oakley and Leavitt-sts., within two blocks of street-cars, omnibus and railroad line, at the above prices; title perfect. Call at our office and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY WISH BRICK BASEment 16-room house, 495 Butterfield-st., and lot 25x110. Can be had at a bargain if taken soon. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—507 BURNSIDE-ST., NORTH OF THIRty-third-st. That splendid 1½-story 8-room cottage, and barn for four horses and carriage, with lot 25x125 feet. Price $4,000. Terms easy. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID HOUSE, WITH LOT 45x130 feet, southwest corner of Robey and Jackson-sts. A bargain in this property for ten days, as owner wants to go South. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 13 rooms, with 7 years' lease of lot, 764 Wabash-av. Must be sold this week. A splendid location for a boarding-house. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASant house, 11 rooms, bay window, barn, and two lots; choice corner; $9,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—COTTAGE and lot, $4,800; easy terms. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FRONTING UNION PARK—FINE 2-story house, new, bay window, and modern improvements, on leased lot; rent, $65; no taxes. Price, $2,500. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 308 SECOND-ST., $3,200, $500 cash, balance $40 monthly payments. This house will rent for $40. R. COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LA SALLE-st.; Three more of those houses and lots, with marble mantels, bath-room, etc., at $4,000 to $4,500, in a good neighborhood; only $600 cash, balance on four years' time. Few such chances ever offered.

FOR SALE—I HAVE TWO BRICK HOUSES, WITH all modern improvements, on South Side, which I can sell at $8,000 and $7,000. Parties wishing to purchase can save commission and get bargains by addressing OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., ABOUT 50 feet north of Monroe-st. Terms to suit; must be sold. Apply to ELIJAH SMITH Trustees, Room 1, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE IF SOLD TO-DAY, 100x175 feet on Wabash-av., corner of Forty-second-st., east front. Also, lot 25x125 feet on Warren-av., just west of Western-av. Inquire of M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—5 CHEAP LOTS ON THIRTY-THIRD-st., east of Archer-av., having street in front and rear, $900—$200 cash and $100 per year. AYRES & EOFF, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST.—24 OR 48X140 FEET ADjoining Hibbard & Spencer's, corner Lake-st. and Wabash-av. Party wall on either side. Can be bought at a bargain. AYRES & EOFF, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LASALLE-st., 75x183 feet Park-av., east of Wood-st.; 100x183 feet Monroe-st., near Wood.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—150 FEET ON KENwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts. No cash payment required of parties making improvements.

25 feet on Fourth-av., near Harrison-st., with two-story frame house.

49 by 160, on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.

10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart-av. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—50X130, WEST ADAMS, NEAR HALsted.
50x125, Clinton, near Taylor-st.
50x125, Halsted, near Lake.
7 lots on Second-st.; cheap.
Lots in Englewood from $10 to $30 per foot.
JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
4 acres near Lawndale.
5 acres in Englewood at $2,250 per acre.
JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WALLACE, DASHIELL, Lowe, and Hubbs-st.
JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS UPON HALSTED, EMERald, Dashiell, Butler, Wallace, Arnold, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh-sts., and Archer, Egan, and Wentworth-avs. Terms easy; interest 6 per cent. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NEAT COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS AND bath-room, and lot 25x110, on Burnside-st., near Thirty-second. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON NORTH CLARK-ST., near Oak; very cheap as owner is bound to sell. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON SIXTEENTH AND Rebecca-sts., near Western-av., and close to railroad crossing where all trains stop; only $500 each; at which price they are a good investment for improvement or speculation. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$3,600—7-ROOM COTTAGE (NEW) with good barn, lot 50x125 feet, at Englewood; small payment down, balance $35 monthly; must sell in 10 days. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT OCTAGON HOUSES ON Prairie-av.; built when labor and materials were cheap. Will be sold low. S. MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WENTWORTH-AV., EAST FRONT, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., lot 50x125. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSE, 13 ROOMS, IN GOOD repair, arranged for two families, if desired, with large lot, on Oakley-st., near Fulton. $4,500. S. E. WELLS, 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT NEW COTTAGE, 547 CATHarine-st., near Ashland-av. Very low for cash. W. P. JONES, Sr., Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—84x165 FEET ON WABASH-AV.; 80 feet south of Congress-st. Will take good residence or acre property as first payment. CHARLES G. R. PRUSSING, 341 State-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON Michigan-av., with large lot. Will exchange same for inside improved or unimproved business property. Address, with full name, E 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY LINN & HAWKINSON, 60 NORTH Clark-st., northwest corner of Michigan-st.:
NORTH SIDE IMPROVED PROPERTY.
Three 2-story frame houses, 12 rooms each, lot and barn; $8,000 each, ¼ cash.
Four 2-story houses, barn and lot; $4,600, ¼ cash.
One brick house, corner lot, and barn, $4,750.
One 2-story brick basement, 40-feet lot, $7,000.
One 15-room marble front brick, barn and lot, $8,200.
The above property is within two or three blocks of the street-cars west of Lincoln Park.
Also two brick houses, Indiana-st., near State, with all modern improvements; $12,000 each, ½ cash.
Three 3-story and English basement, barn and lot, one block from the gate of Lincoln Park, $9,000 each.
Six-room cottage, barn, and corner lot, Fullerton-av., $2,300.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON WASHINGTON-ST., BEtween Oakley and Western-avs., at a bargain if taken at once. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BLUE ISLAND LAND AND Building Company are now ready to put into market some of their choicest property at Washington Heights, being the ridge property known as Morgan Park. The Company have expended over $60,000 in improving said property during the last year and propose to still continue said improvements until Morgan Park shall not be excelled as a choice residence place by any suburb in Cook County. There will be fine schools, both for male and female, built during the season, and ample and convenient railroad facilities unsurpassed by any other suburb of Chicago are already established. All the streets are either graded or to be graded on the opening of spring, and tree-planting will be extensively carried on; over 3,000 trees will be planted this spring. Taking all in all we feel confident that we can offer greater inducements to those wishing to live in a growing and beautiful suburb than anyone else in Chicago. Call on our Sole Agent, GEO. GEORGE R. CLARKE, Room 11, Chamber of Commerce, for further particulars and for prices, as we recognize no Agents excepting those who operate by or through him. The Blue Island Land and Building Company, 11 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON LINCOLN-AV., NEAR Ravenswood, $1,200 per acre. AYRES & EOFF, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—FOR A FEW DAYS, A CHOICE 10-acre tract in Sec. 9, near the great improvements of the Northwestern Railroad Company. Inquire at Room 33, No. 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY 4 miles from the Court House; commutation fare, 6¼ cents; large frontage on Humboldt boulevard, Fullerton and Western-avs.; sidewalks have been laid, and trees set out on the entire property; parties looking for homes would do well to visit Maplewood before purchasing; price of lots, from $400 to $800. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State. Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, 21 acres, three-fourths of a mile south of Normal School, with house; well improved, and all kinds of fruit-trees; Blue Island dummy passes the premises ten times a day. Apply to P. J. DUNN, on the premises, Sheridan-av.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS 150 FEET deep; convenient to station, church, and schools, for $15 per foot, on easy terms. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50 BY 150, AT CLYDE, TWO miles west of city limits, on the C., B. & Q. R. R. Good school; sidewalks laid; streets cut; side track in. Inquire of W. H. CLARKE, Room 2, Board of Trade.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—TWO COTtages, severally $2,500 and $3,200, with lots 50x150 ft. Also building lots on easy terms. W. P. JONES, No. 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND NEW N. W. R. R. car-works; building lots on terms that will enable mechanics to own their homes and double their investments. W. P. JONES, Room 16, No. 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—30 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT Irving Park, near depot. Low for cash, or will be exchanged for city property or improved farms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK, A FINE HOUSE and large lot; price, $2,700; easy terms; also, several blocks and lots for sale or exchange at low prices; also, 2,000 feet in Ravenswood. S. E. WELLS, 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT HINSDALE, from $3,000 to $10,000. Also, choice building lots near depot. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at LELAND & MIXER'S, 205 Seventeenth-st., from 9 to 11, on 'Change from 12 to 1 o'clock. W. LELAND.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also, choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—I AM opening a new subdivision in Evanston and will sell the first ten lots at $200 each; terms, $50 cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. These lots are each 50 feet front by 150 feet deep, are three blocks from the railroad and five blocks from North Evanston depot, and near good schools. Come and see them. R. COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK property in lots or blocks. We have some bargains. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID 8-room residence, with fine, large corner lot, in the city of Fond du Lac, Wis.; will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for cottage and lot in Chicago; difference to be paid cash. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID 2-story house, good stone barn, and 5 acres of ground, in the village of St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill.; nice place for summer residence; cheap for cash, or short time, or will exchange for stock of drugs. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, a dwelling house and whole block in the village of Geneva, Kane Co., Ill. The house has ten rooms; cellar under the whole house; two cisterns, a well; also a good barn, nearly new. There is also an orchard of fifty bearing apple trees of the best variety of fruit, cherry and pear trees, &c. Apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 69 Madison-st., Room 1.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, LOTS ON FIRST-ST., between Hoyne and Leavitt. Also, on Southwestern Plank Road. Owners please call. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT, FOR $5,000, between Lake and Van Buren-sts., Ashland-av. and Leavitt-st., immediately, for cash. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 Clark-st.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, ACRE PROPerty to the value of $40,000 or $50,000. Must be suitable for subdivision. Will pay one-third cash, balance in note well secured and a good guaranty. Address P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A LOT SOUTH OF LAKE-st. and west of Leavitt, and must be east of Rockwell-st. Parties must state lowest price, and terms, location, and size of lot. Address T 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, OR CASH AND EXchange, city, suburban, and country real estate; dwellings, stores, farms, acre property, and lots; exchanges solicited on a cash value basis. J. W. BROWN, 283 Wabash-av.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT OR A DESIRABLE lot in the city in exchange for an improved farm 100 miles from Chicago. Apply at 799 South State-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SMALL, CONVEnient house in the southern part of city, north of Thirty-fifth-st., in a good locality; will pay small sum down and balance in monthly payments. Address E 22, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

D. N. GRANBIL'S CURE FOR PILES IS THE BEST known remedy in the world. Sold by city druggists and wholesale and retail at 178 West Washington-st. Agents wanted in every county in the United States.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, and single volumes, old magazines, music, pictures. Call or address the old standard cheap book-stores, CHAPIN BROS., 314 East Madison-st., or 80 East Harrison-st.

SECURE YOUR HOMESTEAD NOW, ADJOINING Army and Navy Colony town, whether you are ready to go next month with us or not. Claims located and papers made out free. Office 157 Fifth-av.

SCRUBBING AND WASHING DONE—LEAVE ORders at 239 Walnut-st.; call in shoe store.

WE ARE MAKING A SPECIALTY OF RENTING this spring; bring in your descriptions if you want to rent. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—PARTIES CONTEMPLATING BUILDing or repairing, office, store, bank, or saloon fitting, will find it to their interest to address B B C, 173 West Adams-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF MEANS TO engage, or to become a partner in some first-class business, grocery and commission preferred; or some other business, if suited, somewhere on the South Side, between the river and Madison-st.; it must be a legitimate, paying business; none but a substantial party need answer; state full particulars. Address Box 182 Chicago P. O.

WANTED—20,000 GOOD MUSKRAT SKINS. APply to JOHN H. MERCKELL, Practical English Furrier, 351 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A CHILD TO WET NURSE BY A healthy woman. Apply at 46 West Quincy-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A ROOM CONTAINING 3,000 to 4,000 feet surface, with about 10-horse power; also steam for hoisting, for a light manufacturing business. Address N B, at Briggs House, giving full particulars.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN HAVING CERtificates of deposit in the Scandinavian National Bank. I will pay 75c on the dollar in clothing or cloths, at the wholesale price. Call before March 15, and not later. W. H. S., 185 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 PER MONTH—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE—FOR the best-paying business in the country. $45 a day has been made, and now is a good chance for men and women in city and country to engage. Business light and honorable, and large profits guaranteed. Samples free. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—THE BEST THING FOR agents in the market; demand unlimited; used in every household; profits 300 per cent; county agents, send for particulars. F. P. BECK, 421 South Halsted-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CORLISS ENGINE, 125 HORSE-power, and pair boilers 16 ft x 60 inch; all in perfect order and good as new. Apply to HOLTSLANDER, RANDALL & DANIELS, 229 Carroll-st.

FOR SALE—A 14-INCH DOUBLE CYLINDER, iron-framed, Gen. Grant flooring machine, 3 sets matcher heads, with patent header attached; ¼ cash, balance in lumber, cash, and doors or dressing. Address B. F. FERGUSON, 465 Catharine-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM CENTRAL HOTEL on Market-st., yesterday morning, a black Esquimaux dog, with white on the under part of the neck and breast, has brown feet and legs. Any one returning him to the office of the Hotel, or giving information which will lead to his recovery, will be liberally rewarded.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—WANTED A TENANT FOR A BUILDING (manufactory or storehouse) to be erected on Sherman-st., north of depot, dimensions 40x80; to be ready May 1. Apply to E. BRAINARD, Room 28, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A GOOD, LIGHT BASEMENT ON MONroe-st., near corner of Clark. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, northeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—THE 5-STORY AND BASEMENT store on Monroe-st., next west and adjoining the store occupied by Frank Bros., corner of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st., and nearly opposite J. V. Farwell & Co.'s. Is well finished, and has modern conveniences. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—FOR TERM OF YEARS—TWO FLOORS 40x80, in the rear of 211 and 213 Randolph-st., with steam power. Apply to THOMSON & TEMPLETON, 213 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 118 West Lake-st. Possession given immediately. W. P. JONES, Sr. Room 16, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—181 EAST LAKE-ST., 20x100; 28 FIFTH-av., 20x40, joining together. Stock and fixtures of saloon and restaurant for sale. Owner will retire from business.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF 117 South Franklin-st., near Madison, with elevator. Rent low. BURKITT & SUTTON.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 189 WEST Madison-st.; best location in city for dentist or any light business. Also, 4 rooms corner Halsted and Madison. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—IN THE IMMEDIATE VIcinity of Canal-st. and Washington, a warehouse containing three lofts and office; suitable for any heavy business, such as hardware, crockery, oil, wool, etc. Address S 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$50—STORE AND LIVING ROOMS ON Halsted near Jackson-st; good location, cheap. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE WAGON AND BLACKSMITH shop, at Goodland, Newton County, Ind., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, on favorable terms, for one or more years. Two complete sets of blacksmiths tools and all the appurtenances of a wagon shop. A good stock of dry lumber and a small stock of iron for sale cheap. A rare opportunity for a live mechanic. Possession given immediately. Address G. W. BALL, Goodland, Ind.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART OF 116 AND 118 South Franklin-st., for wholesale or manufacturing business. Has all modern improvements and will be rented low to responsible parties. R. M. OUTHET, 131 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—A DOCK AT THE NORTHWEST CORner of Lake-st bridge. Apply to R. CHESTER'S Lamp Manufactory, No. 4 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT power; also offices. Inquire at H. DISSTON & SONS' Saw Works, Lind Block, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT—McCORMICK'S OLD REAPER FACtory. The McCormick reaper factory and grounds, with engine, boilers, shafting, and belts. Also foundry, with engine, blower, and two cupolas. Also dock on river of 470 feet. Apply at 62 North Sheldon-st., or at New Reaper Works, corner Western and Blue Island-avs. C. H. McCORMICK.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND CONVENIENT ROOM on second floor, 20 by 150 feet deep, 51 South Canal-st. Inquire at Phenix Printing office third floor, same building.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BASEMENT NO. 195 AND 197 East Lake-st., 40x185, under the Government Goods Depot Building. Apply up-stairs, on second floor.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, NICELY warmed and cared for, house modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—ONE SINGLE FURNISHED ROOM TO a gentleman. Reference required. 598 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS FURNISHed, and all ready for housekeeping for two. No. 679 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT 840 WABASH-AV., 1 LARGE FRONT room furnished, closets, bath, etc.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen, in a strictly private family, with fire and light. References exchanged. 229 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—2 NICE WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS; good house; private family. 274 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AN EXCELLENT SUITE OF FURnished rooms, suitable for man and wife, or four single gentlemen. Inquire of janitor, Room 42, Parker's Block, northeast corner Madison and Halsted-sts., over Home National and Mechanics' Banks.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, over dancing rooms 575 State-st. First-class board in building, if desired. Apply in dining-room.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, suitable for young gentlemen or light housekeeping. 80 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE 2-STORY AND BASEment house, on Wabash-av., north of Twenty-second-st.; 10 rooms; all modern improvements. House furnished, and furniture for sale; the purchase of carpets (all new) and a few other articles only, necessary to secure a lease. An acceptable party might make an arrangement to board a gentleman and wife in payment. Address E 40, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 19 CHARLES-PLACE, 20 rooms and basement, a good mechanics' boarding-house, cheap, and long lease to a good tenant. JAMES REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, 13 rooms, closets, etc., on North LaSalle-st., cheap, for a long term. H. S. DIETRICH, 77 West Madison-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—12 ROOM DWELLING ON GREEN AND Randolph-sts.; 11 room brick dwelling on Throop-st. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES, AND SUITES OF rooms to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE HOUSE ON GARIbaldi-st., just south of Twenty-sixth-st.; $25 per month. W. T. NOBLE & CO., 76 VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 10 COTtage-place, at $65 per month. Apply next door for key.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT parlor, for single gentleman on the South or West Side, without board; private family preferred. Best references given. Address immediately S 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BETWEEN NOW AND 1ST of May, by a small, neat family, a cottage of six or seven rooms in a respectable neighborhood, at about $30 per month rent. Address N 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR MORE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, near Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av. Address, inclosing stamp for answer, F H, care Carrier No. 34.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, FIRST floor of five rooms, with water and gas. Must be in good order, and central location. Will pay from $30 to $45. Address Z Y, 506 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN AND wife want two or three furnished, or partly furnished, rooms, with privilege of housekeeping, in a good neighborhood convenient to cars. Careful usage, prompt pay, and good references. Address, stating price and full particulars, T 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLOOR, WITH STEAM power, one room 25x100, or two rooms 25x50, or larger; West Side preferred. Address A. N. HANKINSON, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE SEVERAL CUSTOmers for furnished houses, either to rent or buy furniture. Parties having such, please bring in description. Quick sales. J. E. KIMBALL, Real Estate Agent, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 TO 9 ROOMS between Fulton and Tyler-sts., west of Centre-av. Rent from $35 to $50. Prompt pay. References given. Address Room 2, 169 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN AND WIFE (NO children), 4 or 5 nice rooms or cottage, for housekeeping; no objections to buying some furniture if reasonable. Address S 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF THREE, 1st of May, a small house or cottage east of State and north of Thirty-fifth-st., containing gas and water. Address O 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN THE BURNT DISTRICT, for a term of years, from 50 to 100 rooms to fit up for lodgings. B. M. DAVENPORT, Room 9 Major Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE NUMEROUS APplications for houses and small stores by good tenants. Better prices can be secured now than later, as owners are now generally holding for sale. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE—WE WILL SELL THE entire contents of 66 Deering-st. this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock, consisting of carpets, parlor furniture, elegant parlor bedstead and book-case, combined; bedroom, dining, and kitchen furniture, in use but a few months. Take the Archer-av. cars, get off at Deering-st., and look one block north for red flag. HODGES & D. LONG, Salesmen.

CASH FOR FURNITURE—ALL PERSONS HAVing furniture which they wish converted into cash immediately, either at public or private sale, are requested to call on, or address BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers and Brokers, 188 East Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—LARGE COOKING RANGE, BROILER, carving table, &c., only used short time. Cost $1,200; will be sold cheap. Apply to GEORGE A. HARTMAN, 360 South State-st.

FOR SALE—$400 WORTH OF HOUSEHOLD FURniture, almost new, suitable for a small family. Also, to rent with same, 4 rooms; all cheap for cash. 783 West Madison-st., two doors from Robey.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC., WANTED, FOR cash. Entire household stocks bought, to any amount. Letters receive prompt attention. Address I J, 961 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—PARTIES HAVING CARpets and household goods will do well to call at WM. F. HODGES & CO.'S, 612 West Lake-st., have them appraised free of charge, and be ahead of the great rush of goods in the spring, as we have orders for some, and cash customers. Address HODGES & CO., 612 West Lake-st. P. S.—We want 500 carpets, which we will pay the cash for.

WANTED—SET OF SECOND-HAND BEDROOM furniture. Must be cheap. Address, stating particulars, N 47, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $5,000, OR approved security; business manufacturing, and a monopoly; articles staple as flour; profits large, and quick returns; a rare chance. Address S 81, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A WELL-established business, which will support two families, and, with the help of a live man, can be rapidly increased. 112 East Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL TO go into the mercantile business in Minnesota. Address N 29, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $150, OR A GOOD paying business for sale. All information given by WM. CRAWSHAW, 42 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A capital of $5,000 desires to form a partnership in this city with some party having a knowledge of the iron business, and about an equal capital. References given and required. Address C H R, Matteson House, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—$40,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner in New York, for the lard oil pressing and refining factorage; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; associating with equal capital, and to take place of retiring partner. Connections with a Western house preferred. Booking by "special" a good business man as above. None but principals need address. Box 1212, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND WELL-ESTABLISHED select school, on the South Side. Terms cash, as the principal wishes to leave the city in the spring. Address MADEMOISELLE VINGROT, Box 61, Chicago Post-office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN THAT writes a good hand and is correct at figures. Address in own handwriting, stating salary expected, F 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RETAIL DRUG clerk to go to a thriving town on the Missouri River; one who speaks German preferred. Apply at office of LORD, SMITH & CO.

WANTED—FOUR EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, with city references, to sell imported wines. Apply to M. BEIFELD, 123 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GROCERY CLERK AT 14 AND 16 South Halsted-st. Please do not apply unless you have experience.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN DRUGGIST WHO understands the prescription business perfectly, and talks German. Apply at 564 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DRY GOODS OR CLOTHING salesman. Address Z 12, Tribune office, stating in what situation you were in last.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO PLOW-WOODers, two polishers, and one share-welder. None but skilled workmen need apply. CHICAGO PLOW CO., corner Archer-av. and Wallace-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL TANNER OR CURrier, with from $3,000 to $5,000 capital, to take an interest in a small tannery in the country; business well-established, hides cheap, and tanning material easily obtained. Inquire of H. H. CHANDLER & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Agency, 89 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS—A man to run a small, one-set woolen mill; must have a practical knowledge of carding, weaving, and dyeing. Address EVANSON & BRO., Columbia City, Ind.

WANTED—A GOOD TURNER; ONE WHO UNderstands turning R. C. bedposts, &c. Also two or three cabinet and wood-seat chair makers. Address at once J. F. ATKINSON, Appleton, Wis.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS. GOOD wages and steady work. Apply in person or by letter to JOSHUA DAVIS, Muskegon, Mich.

WANTED—TO VINEGAR MAKERS—FOREMAN in a leading city factory; an energetic worker, who understands the business. Address Z 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT REED'S Shaving Parlors, 127 South Halsted-st., near Adams.

WANTED—SHINGLERS AT CORNER FORTY-third-st. and Langley, to shingle three houses. G. L. DANLY & SONS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SIGN-WRITER; NONE other need apply. STOOP & BLAIR, 173 East Madison-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A HARNESS CLEANER AND A driver at CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery Stables, 416 to 418 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS his business thoroughly and can give first-class references; English or German preferred. Call at 373 West Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD SMART SOBER MEN; light work and good pay. Call to-day. 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE WASHER at stables 715 and 717 West Lake-st. Must be a temperate man.

WANTED—ALL MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT and sewing-machine canvassers to call on A. STONE, 150 State-st., between 8 and 10 a. m. and 1 and 2 p. m., and learn the extra inducements now offered to men that want to make money.

WANTED—TWO ENTIRE PROTESTANT FAMIlies can find immediate employment, with house-room and everything furnished, at 26 North Canal-st.

WANTED—A LAWYER OF ABILITY, AND ENgage in the practice of law in Chicago, also in preparing briefs and opinions. Address LAWYER, Legal News office.

WANTED—A PERSON TO ENGAGE IN THE LIVE stock and commission business. Address LIVE STOCK, Inter-Ocean office.

WANTED—A MAN TO SELL PRESSED CORN beef in the city. CHEMIOUX & UPP, 67 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—10 OR 15 YOUNG MEN FOR THE city, for an easy business already established, which will pay $8 to $10 a day. Call early at Room 8, No. 26 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A BOY AT ROOM 26 MORRISON Block, southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts.; $3 a week. Call at 8:30 a. m.

WANTED—GOOD RAILROAD LABORERS, 300 miles from Chicago; good wages; entirely free fare. Farm hands, choppers, laborers, and mechanics for Texas. ANGELL & COAKER, Agents, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—CLERKS, SALESMEN, WAITERS, drivers, laborers, firemen, and other situations furnished; also, men with small capital. 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—A BOY TO ATTEND A BILLIARD-room; one not afraid of work, age from 16 to 18. Apply at 133 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO SELL WHITE lead and paints, on commission. A good opening. Address F 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD NIGHT PORTER AT BURKE'S European Hotel.

WANTED—A PARTY WELL ACQUAINTED WITH the paint and oil trade of this city and State to travel. Address F 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN OF good address, to canvass in the city and elsewhere, if competent. Address Z 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—5 ACTIVE AND EXPERIENCED salesmen to work on directory. To the right parties we will make this permanent and profitable. Room 7, Tribune Building.

WANTED—100 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA and Ohio; also 25 Scandinavian farm-hands. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, MAY WORK NEAR home, a public speaker, with conveyance; a revival clergyman preferred. Address R. MILLER, Box 91, Red Oak, Iowa.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 217 SOUTH SANgamon-st., a good German, Swede, or Norwegian girl, to cook, wash, and iron in a private family.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for my family of three (3) persons, at Maywood, only ten miles (daily minutes) ride from city, on Galena R. R. Good wages paid to a good girl who will stay and suit. Apply at once to J. M. C., 250 South Water-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron, in a family of three. American, German, English, or Norwegian preferred. Inquire at 822 Indiana-av., corner Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—AT 154 SHURTLEFF-AV., A GOOD German or Swede girl, for general housework in a small family; one that can give good reference, can get a good situation; none other need apply.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family, one who is a good washer and ironer. Inquire at 939 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a family of two. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 550 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR DINING-ROOM and chamberwork, in boarding-house, 245 East Kinzie-st., near State.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian girl who understands general housework, and can come well recommended; good home and good wages, at 236 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, in a small family. Apply at 109 West Madison-st., until Saturday.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF HOUSEwork in city and country, good wages, at MRS. THOMPSON'S office, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st., corner Union. E. THOMAS, proprietor.

WANTED—AT 639 WEST ADAMS-ST., A COMPEtent girl to cook. Call early.

WANTED—2 GOOD SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN girls, to do housework, at 656 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, for small family; wages, $5 per week. Apply at 553 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, Swede preferred; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; will pay the highest wages for a first-class girl. Apply 273 West VanBuren-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL IN A SMALL family. 52 Peck-court.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. INQUIRE AT No. 18 Aberdeen-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SIX GOOD GERMAN GIRLS IMMEdiately at 448 Wabash-av., Room 4; also, some plain seamstresses.

WANTED—20 FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS ON THE Wheeler & Wilson machine that understand shirt-making. COYLE & DICKINSON, 209 West Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRTMAKERS, ON fine shirts, by COLLINS & HUNT, 128 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRTMAKERS ON Wheeler & Wilson machines. BROWN, PRIOR & FISK, 441 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR, FURnishing her own Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply between 9 and 10 this morning, to FIELD, LEITER & CO., Retail Department, Market and Madison-sts.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD SHIRTMAKERS THAT operate the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply to B. C. ROGERS & CO., 219 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO CARE for a babe 8 months old, to sew, and be generally useful; will be required to accompany family out of town during the summer; no menial work; will be treated as one of the family. Inquire at 121 and 123 Lake-st., near Clark.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A GROVER & BAKER OR SINGER family machine, in complete order, good as new, for $25. 228 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine-sts.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID WHEELER & WILSON half cabinet sewing machine, equal to new, in perfect order. Cost $85; price, $35. Inquire at No. 7 Eighteenth-st., near Prairie-av.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 28 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 92 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and given when required.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 328 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MRS. MARY Hurley and Honora Hurley. They will find it to their advantage by calling on Mrs. HURLEY, 75 Bunker-st.

PERSONAL—A. B. WHY NOT COME FREE AND open? At 128 West Randolph at 7 p. m., or evening at home. H. W.

FOUND.

FOUND—ON NORTH SIDE, MARCH 4, SOMEthing. Call at 145 East Kinzie-st., and prove ownership.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had experience in mercantile and banking business as bookkeeper, etc., for several years, and gives No. 1 city references. Address G 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper or entry-clerk; has experience in bookkeeping; writes a plain, rapid hand; willing to work. Address F 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier; have had eight years' experience in bank as bookkeeper, teller, and cashier; best of references given. Address G, 222 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE 20, as night or day clerk in hotel; has had some experience; reference if required; is not afraid of work. Address T 35, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BRICK MANUFACturers—A foremanship is wanted by a man that has had several years experience, in the city or country. Address S, 189 South Jefferson-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, who thoroughly understands the taking care of horses and carriages; is a first-class driver; has references from former employer. Address F 17, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (SWEDE) of sober, industrious character, with first-class city references, wants a place as janitor or sexton; will do his best to suit employers. Call for a week at 114 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A NIGHT WATCHMAN in a bank or wholesale house, by a perfectly reliable man; can give the very best of city reference. Address S 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF TWENTY years' experience, employment of any kind; salesman, travel, or make himself useful in any house. Address Z 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING AGENT by a young man who has had 10 years' business experience; reference, present employers. Address T 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN IN STORE or bank, agency on commission, timekeeper, or such like; city references. Address G 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PARTIES IN WANT OF a reliable male help furnished free of charge by applying at 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl, in an American family, to do general housework. Apply at 249 Orchard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook and laundress in a respectable private family; best of city reference. Call at 87 North Market-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, in a private family, competent to do any kind of housework; five years in the country. Call or address 182 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family, to do kitchen work. Please call at 125 Noble-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 PARK ROW—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtleman and wife, with board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $4.

372 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE) ST., no. r Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful, family hotel. Excellent table and surprisingly low prices. Double room to two, $12.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, with all modern conveniences. Also, a well-furnished room, suitable for two or more gents, and a gentleman to room with another. References.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE ROOM SUITABLE for two persons, with board. Accommodations first-class.

903 WABASH-AV.—WELL FURNISHED SLEEPing apartments; best location on the South Side. Address or call as above.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE furnished front rooms, also one additional large room, to rent with first-class board, suitable for two gentlemen and wives.

945 SOUTH STATE-ST., CORNER OF TWENtieth—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with day board, and one with room and board.

West Side.

53 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., BETWEEN MADIson and Washington.—To rent, with board, one front parlor, suitable for four gentlemen. Also, single rooms.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A WELL-FURNISHED double room to rent, with first-class board. Also, one single room. House has all modern improvements.

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR MADISON—A nicely furnished front room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A COMFORTable home and good board for gentlemen on reasonable terms. Table boarders accommodated.

230 WEST MADISON-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHed suite of rooms with board. Price reasonable. Day boarders accommodated.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE LARGE, NICEly-furnished room, suitable for lady and gentleman, with board, in a private family. Also, single room.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM FOR A GENTLEman, in a private family, where comforts of home and agreeable company can be had. None but those who have first-class accommodations, warm room, &c., and live not far from business need apply. State terms, &c. Address E H C, Everett House, West Madison-st.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; WEST Side; private family preferred. Address, with terms, N 32, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC AND ALL OTHER CHICAGO bankrupt insurance companies; claims cashed at highest price, by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INSURANCE POLICIES—MUTUAL Security, $3,000; Commercial, $2,000; Merchants', $2,000; Republic, $2,000; Traders', $2,000; Germania, $2,000. Dealers make an offer. O. LIPPINCOTT, Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR ALL CLAIMS or balances against all Western and Eastern bankrupt insurance companies, by H. MARTIN, 163 LaSalle-st., basement Republic Life Building.

I HAVE TWO SUMS OF $10,000 EACH, TO LOAN for 5 years at 9 per cent, upon choice real estate security. NORMAN C. PERKINS, Solicitor, Rooms 13, 15, and 14, Kendall Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, miscellaneous stocks, bonds, &c., at Room 17, No. 146 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS FROM $1,000 TO $4,000. Chicago real estate, at the current rate. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, 3 to 5 years time. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 3, Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN OR near Chicago. W. G. ROBERTSON, 219 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—NOW ON HAND, TO BE INvested in good city real estate securities. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

WE PAY CASH FOR CLAIMS AGAINST ALL bankrupt insurance companies. UNDERWOOD & COMBS, Room 18, 161 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$800 ONE YEAR ON ENGLEWOOD property worth $2,000. Address F 24, Tribune office.

$1,700 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit. W. M. HOWLAND, 165 East Washington-st., Room 24.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. ALEX. S. PALMER, 94 Washington-st., Room 17.

$15,000 AT 9 PER CENT WANTED FOR FIVE years on unimproved inside business property, worth $35,000. Reference first-class. F 22, Tribune office.

$2,000 $5,000, $7,000, $10,000 TO LOAN ON long time. Sums on short time also. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st.

LOST.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, AT Michigan-av. Baptist Church, or between that and the Twenty-second-st. I. C. R. R. depot, a gold ear-ring. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 35 River-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, double, smooth-case, stem-winding Frodsham watch, with monogram A. O. L. on case; lost on State-st. cars. The above reward paid and no questions asked by returning to F. L. FAKE, 92 East Washington-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY LAST, ABOUT NOON, either in a Wabash-av. stage or on the street, a lady's Russia leather portemonnaie, containing money and papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded upon returning it to Mrs. CARTER, No. 926 Wabash-av.

LOST—A REWARD OF $5 WILL BE GIVEN TO any one returning a white Esquimaux dog to 904 Michigan-av. Answers to the name of "Nat."

LOST—A CANVASSER'S ORDER-BOOK OF Gray's Atlas of the United States, between Halsted and State, on Madison-st. The owner's name, H. M. Scandlin, and the number of his book, is on the cover. Whoever will return it to 228 Wabash-av. will be rewarded liberally.

LOST—BETWEEN HARMON COURT AND Thompson's Restaurant, a chased gold bracelet. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 1268 Indiana-av.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, THE 5TH inst., a bracelet, while going the following route: Sedgwick-st. to Clark, then car to McVicker's Theatre. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving same at Tribune office.

LOST—MONDAY LAST, ON INDIANA-AV., A pair of kid gloves with gold buttons. The finder will be rewarded on leaving them at 1149 Indiana-av.

LOST—WEDNESDAY, PAIR OF GOLD SPECTAcles on Randolph-st. omnibus, or going from Willard-place to the New York store. Liberal reward. MRS. FRENCH, 267½ Walnut-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT LOT OF CASES OF cherry drawers, cedar lined to keep out moths. Also some fine mirrors and other fixtures, by E. E. JENKINS, Assignee, 156 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE MEDIUM-SIZED HALL'S SAFE, nearly new; also, office desks and 100 feet of office railing, cheap. E. E. RYAN & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID STOCK of about $12,000 gold and silver jewelry and plated ware will be exchanged for good city or suburban property, and assume some incumbrance. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE CIRCULAR BAR COUNter, large family refrigerator, office desk, shelves, cases, crockery-ware, ice-pitchers. Basement 891 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; REPAIRING and tuning promptly attended to at No. 297 East Randolph-st., by J. P. PRESTON.

THE NICHOLSON ORGAN CAN BE HAD ONLY AT the manufactory, 63 East Indiana-st. Prices, $50 to $300.

WASHINGTON.

[Continued from the First Page.]

by keeping out permanently any part of the $44,000,000 legal-tender reserve. But if, in the language of the law, exigencies of public interest shall require, he will not hesitate to act in accordance with his conviction that he has the right to make use of the reserve for temporary purposes in such contingencies.

NOMINATIONS.

The President will to-morrow send to the Senate a large number of nominations, including the names of officers whose commissions have expired, and several Internal Revenue Collectors, under the act of Dec. 24 last, consolidating the collection districts and dispensing with the services of Assessors.

MEXICAN COMMISSION.

It is expected the Senate will act upon the supplemental convention for extending, for two years, the United States and Mexican Commission for the settlement of claims, which was signed in Washington last fall.

STEWART.

Joseph B. Stewart brought suit against the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, to-day, for $100,000 each,—being sued separately, for false imprisonment. The suit is not aimed against the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms personally, though stated so on the records, but is designed to test the power of either House to imprison a citizen for a matter not involving a question of privilege. The case will be heard before the United States District Court.

SENATOR SUMNER

was in his seat in the Senate to-day.

WITHDRAWN.

Biddle, counsel for Page, the Kansas banker, against York, this morning, withdrew the suit of replevin.

SENATE--EXTRA SESSION.

SPENCER.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate met at noon, all the Senators being present. Messrs. Jones, of Nevada, Ferry, of Connecticut, and Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, were sworn in. When Wadleigh went up to be sworn, George E. Spencer, of Alabama, whose election is contested by Sykes, also offered himself to be sworn in; whereupon Mr. BAYARD objected. He said that Spencer, the presumptive Senator from Alabama, was aware that his seat would be contested, and that the oath should not be administered until the Senate shall pass upon his own and his contestant's credentials.

The question being on the swearing in of Mr. Spencer, Mr. HAMLIN discussed the rules and precedents, and came to the conclusion that it would be better to let Spencer be sworn in, and refer his credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CONKLING took the same view.

Mr. ALCORN moved that Mr. Spencer's credentials be read for information.

They were read.

Mr. BAYARD moved to have the credentials of Mr. Sykes and the certificate of his election, signed by the officers of the Legislature of Alabama, read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he was informed that the paper had been sent to the printer.

Mr. BAYARD having stated that he had a copy in his hand,

Mr. MORTON suggested it be read.

Mr. CONKLING said he had no objection to the reading of the paper, but he certainly would object to its being read upon the same footing as the credentials of Spencer, because it was not credentials at all, but merely a memorial. The credentials of a Senator must be signed by the Governor of his State, and thus paper was not so signed.

Mr. MORTON said that the law provided what should be the legal evidence of a Senator's election, and that evidence was present in this case. It was only prima facie evidence, of course, and the Senate could go behind it and inquire into the validity of the election afterwards, but in the meantime the presentation of legal credentials entitled Spencer to admission.

Mr. THURMAN said the argument of the Senators, if it proved anything, would prove that no Senator could be admitted under any circumstances unless his credentials were altogether regular, and he reminded the Senate that it had kept Goldthwaite, the other Senator from Alabama, out of his seat for nearly a year on the mere remonstrances of irresponsible memorialists.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that it had performed that duty, and the President's reply was that, as at present advised, he would have no communication to make to the Senate, except in the form of nominations.

CALDWELL.

Mr. MORTON offered the following, and said he would call it up to-morrow:

Resolved, That Alexander Caldwell was duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Kansas.

SPENCER.

The debate on the admission of Mr. Spencer was continued by Messrs. STEVENSON, ALCORN, HOWE, SCHURZ, FRELINGHUYSEN, TIPTON, and STEWART.

TRADE WITH CANADA.

Mr. MORTON offered the following resolution, and stated that, if the session of the Senate should be much prolonged, he would call up the resolution, and submit some remarks upon the commercial relations between the Dominion of Canada, England, and the United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to report to this Senate, at its next session in December, the amount of imports from the provinces composing the Dominion of Canada, to the United States, for the years 1871 and 1872, and the amount of exports from the United States to the same provinces for the same years, and the amount of such exports and imports for the two years preceding the termination of the reciprocity treaty.

SYKES.

The certificate of the election of F. W. Sykes as Senator from Alabama, signed by the officers of the Legislature, was presented.

Mr. BAYARD again argued in favor of postponing the admission of either of the persons claiming to be Senator-elect from Alabama until the question shall have been considered by the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. THURMAN, STEWART, and SAULSBURY continued the debate, and without action the Senate

Adjourned.

A Sad Story.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, March 6.—Western Iowa has been excited for two days past over an elopement and seduction case. The prominent parties in the case are a Mr. Duvaul, Mrs. Lyner, a Glenwood milliner, and Miss Victoria Layton, a beautiful and accomplished young miss, 16 years old, daughter of the Rev. J. C. R. Layton, a Methodist minister, all residing in Glenwood. Duvaul and Mrs. Lyner each have families living at Glenwood. Briefly summed up, the case is as follows: Duvaul professed to have been converted, two months ago, under the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Layton, father of Victoria. The woman Lyner was a convert, and a member of the same church. Three weeks ago Duvaul went to the Rev. Layton, and told him that he felt it his duty to preach the gospel, and asked Layton to give him instructions in theology. Layton consented, offering Duvaul the use of his library. Under this guise, the villain spent most of his time at the residence of the minister, outwardly studying theology, but really plotting the ruin of Victoria, the minister's daughter. With the aid of the woman Lyner, he succeeded in persuading the girl to go with him to St. Louis, where she could get a position in a theatre, where she would win both fame and riches at once. On Tuesday morning the three persons left Glenwood, proceeding to Council Bluffs, there taking the train for this city. Arriving here, they stopped at the Pacific House, informing the clerk that they were all relations. They were given a room containing two beds. On retiring, Mrs. Lyner and the girl occupied one bed, and Duvaul the other. During the night Duvaul left his own bed and, with the assistance of Mrs. Lyner, forcibly accomplished the girl's ruin. Yesterday morning the party left for Ottumwa. Soon after they left, Marshal Russell received a telegram from Council Bluffs to arrest them. He telegraphed the Marshal of Ottumwa to arrest them on arrival, which was done, and the Sheriff of Glenwood so notified. The father of the girl and the Sheriff reached Ottumwa last night, and the meeting between the heartbroken father and erring daughter was just such as any father can imagine. This morning the Sheriff chained the woman Lyner and Duvaul together, and went to Glenwood, the Rev. Layton and his daughter returning by the same train. Just before the Sheriff left Ottumwa he received a dispatch from Glenwood, stating that 400 men were awaiting his arrival at Glenwood, and that the excitement there was intense.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., March 6.—Private communications to prominent citizens here announce that a mass meeting is to be held at Hoopeston, Vermilion County, on the 20th inst., to consider the feasibility of including that place in the line of the proposed Lafayette, LaSalle & Clinton Railroad.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, March 6.—A delegation, including the President of the People's Narrow Gauge Railroad, was in this city to-day, conferring with some of our citizens, relative to building their road to Muscatine. We understand that it will come here to get a connection with the C. M. & M. N. G. Railroad. Besides, it is said Muscatine is the most practicable and natural route.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, March 6.—The Union Pacific Railroad have not yet abandoned their special transfer trains, although they occasionally run their through trains over the bridge to a connection with the Iowa roads in this city, thus avoiding the annoyance and delays of unloading passengers on the west side of the river. There is no truth in the report telegraphed from Omaha that one or more of the Iowa roads have made arrangements to run their trains beyond Council Bluffs.

BOSTON, March 6.—The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, to-day, re-elected Horace F. Clark, President, and John Duff, Vice-President, and E. H. Rollins, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW YORK.

Colored Men's Rights—Gen. Fremont—A Murder that Was No Murder—Temperance Association—Bergh's New Office—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Hon. William E. Dodge presided to-day at a meeting of the National Temperance Association, which resolved to urge Congress to appoint a commission of scientific men to investigate the subject of intemperance in the United States. Dr. Willard Parker, of the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum, made an address, in which he held that inebriety is a disease, and its great destructiveness demands national legislation and provision. Mr. Dodge held that Congress should act promptly in the interest of temperance, and favored a general prohibitory law.

To-day Mr. Bergh took possession of the new headquarters of the society over which he presides. It is on the southeast corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue. The building is four stories high, built of brick and stone. A porch will be constructed over the entrance on Twenty-second street, upon which will be placed an equestrian statue. In the entrance hall will stand a bust of the late Mr. Louis Bonard, who left all his wealth for the protection of dumb animals from cruelty. About one-half of the first floor will be lowered to the level of the sidewalk, to be used as a depository for the ambulances, and in the yard a stable will be built. The committee room, President's room, officers' quarters, and a museum will occupy the first, second, and third floors.

Soon after the Revolution, the Common Council of this city received a letter from Gen. Washington, congratulating the people of this island on their patriotism, and predicting a glorious commercial future for the metropolis. This communication was stolen from the municipal archives by a dishonest antiquary, who subsequently had it offered for sale at an auction of rare manuscripts. The gem brought $2,500. Mayor Hall took steps to recover, and after a heavy suit it was restored, the costs amounting to nearly $4,000. To-day the Aldermen voted to deposit the letter with the New York Historical Society.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A meeting of the colored citizens was held last night for the purpose of urging the passage of the Civil Rights bill now before the Legislature at Albany. A committee was appointed to go to Albany in the interest of the meeting. The proposed bill erases the word "white" from the State Constitution, and gives the colored man equal rights with the whites in respect to his admission to schools, churches, vehicles, transportation, etc.

A number of gentlemen held a meeting last evening in Dr. Adams' Madison Square Church, and took preliminaries for organizing an association to be known as the Humane Society. Gen. Alexander Webb, Theodore W. Dwight, G. B. McClellan, Parke Godwin, and others comprise the Organizing Committee.

Gen. Fremont, who is at present in this city, has prepared a written defense in the matter of the proceedings in Paris concerning the El Paso Railroad bond sales. He denies all guilty knowledge of fraudulent practices. The criminal action in France is against Gen. Fremont and Messrs. Baylan, Probst, Pardose, Lissignal, and Poppinet, and the accusation rests upon the forgery, by Probst and others, of a certificate of the New York Stock Exchange, whereby the bonds of the El Paso Company were admitted to the Paris Bourse. It is probable that proceedings may be commenced against Gen. Fremont in this country.

A number of regiments returning this morning from Washington passed through this city for their homes.

From the interviews, as published in the *Times*, respecting the Erie revolution, it appears that the McHenry and English party refused to have anything to do with Lane and O'Doherty, the confidants of Gould, except through their representative here, S. L. M. Barlow, and that, by Mr. Barlow's intervention, Lane and O'Doherty undertook to effect the ousting of Gould for $300,000, whereas they originally desired $1,500,000.

LATER.—The shooting of Grum at West Fortieth street, was a case of suicide. Marwig was in a room with Grum, when he became abusive, and Marwig turned to leave, when Grum fired two shots at him, one of which took effect through the shoulder. The other grazed his back. Grum then fired a shot into his own mouth, penetrating the brain and causing instant death. The Coroner ordered the liberation of Marwig.

On the arrival of the West Point Cadets, at noon, the Seventh Regiment escorted them through Broadway to the depot at Forty-second street. The Cadets were accompanied by the Fifth Regiment and a company from Boston. The line of march was crowded with people, by whom the Cadets were well received.

Charles Marwig, President of the Bricklayers' Association, this morning shot and instantly killed the Secretary of the association, Charles Grum. The murder was the result of a quarrel about the funds of the society. Three bullets lodged in Grum. Marwig gave himself up this afternoon. He alleges the shooting was done in self-defense.

Judge Blatchford has enjoined Credit Mobilier from parting with any of its property until the claims of the widow of James Fisk, Jr., to 20,000 shares of stock are adjudicated upon.

Application was made to Judge Sutherland today for a commitment to the lunatic asylum of the wife of the murderer Leary.

Railroad Accidents.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 6.—A freight train coming west on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at 8 o'clock last evening, collided with a locomotive standing by itself on the same track at Portage Station, about 90 miles from the city. Both engines and a portion of the train were badly wrecked. The engineer of the freight locomotive, named George Beals, was instantly killed, and the brakeman, Patrick Darby, was so seriously injured that he has since died.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 6.—Last night's train from Baltimore on the Northern Central Railroad, was wrecked 12 miles south of Harrisburg by a broken rail. Two passenger cars were thrown from the track, one against a hill and the other over an embankment. The stoves fell through the floors into the snow, thus preventing the wreck from taking fire. Three or four passengers were hurt, but none seriously, except a man from Michigan, who had a rib broken.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—A *Chronicle* dispatch gives the following particulars of the accident on the Pan-Handle yesterday, near Willow Grove Station: A number of the wounded arrived at Columbus last night. T. M. Reels, of Scranton, Pa., was injured in his right foot, but received medical attention and continued his journey. H. J. Swift, of the firm of E. S. Mills & Co.; Mrs. George Thompson and her daughter Fannie; Mrs. T. B. Clark, and Mrs. J. J. Morris, all of New York City, are stopping at the Neil House, Columbus. Mrs. Price, of Springfield, Mo., aged 75, had her leg broken and her flesh lacerated on the thigh and knee, and otherwise injured; is in a dying condition. There were twenty persons injured more or less. The two sleepers were precipitated over the embankment 16 feet. Coal-mine thieves raided the wreck, and stole the valuables of some of the passengers.

Idaho and Montana Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—A Fort Benton, Montana, dispatch says a war party of Piegan Indians killed Hiram Cook and Charles Randolph, a few days since, above Eagle Creek, on the Missouri River. The bodies were horribly mutilated.

A Snake River, Idaho, dispatch says the cattle are dying in large numbers. Cause, severe weather.

New Jersey Battle-Flags.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The battle-flags of the Jersey troops during the rebellion were to-day deposited in the State-House at Trenton, Governor Parker making an eloquent speech on the occasion.

The steamship Great Republic has arrived at San Francisco, having in tow the disabled steamer Idaho. Crew and passengers are well.

FOREIGN.

Reported Scandal in the Royal Family of Great Britain.

The European Powers Not to Recognize Spain as a Republic.

Thiers Recognizes the Spanish Carlists as Belligerents.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, March 6.—Another bonded car robbery has occurred at London. The perpetrators have not yet been discovered.

John Young, President of the Canada Life Assurance Company, and one of the wealthiest, most influential, and oldest residents of Hamilton, is dead.

A large number of local Immigration Aid Societies are being organized throughout the Province.

The *Globe* still adheres to the charge against the Government of placing the Canada Pacific under the influence of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

The *Mail* (Dominion Government organ) denies the charges, and attributes the cause to the *Globe's* desire to alienate McPherson, President of the Inter-Oceanic Company, from giving his political support to the Government in Ottawa. The *Globe's* charges have at least awakened suspicions of a "ring" of the nature of Credit Mobilier.

OTTAWA, March 6.—The Dominion Parliament assembled yesterday. Nothing was done save re-electing Speaker Cockburn. Tobin, of Nova Scotia, and Palmer, of New Brunswick, are to move and second the address in reply to the speech from the Throne. There are signs of weakness in the Ministerial camp, and the Opposition are hopeful. The conflict will be keen, as the contending parties are very evenly matched. The Opposition have been, however, reinforced by some very able men, including the Hon. John Young and Mr. Jette, who defeated Sir George Cartier, both of Montreal, and others.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 6.—The second Parliament of the Dominion assembled at 3 o'clock today. After the usual ceremonies, the Governor-General delivered a speech, in which he said that the plans and specifications for the enlargement of the Welland and the construction of Baie Verte Canals have been completed, and the work can be now put under contract. The surveys for the St. Lawrence Canal will be finished in time to commence work at the opening of next year. This will insure the completion of all these great undertakings at the same period.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The Victoria *Colonist* has the following: The steamer George S. Wright is close ashore near the village of Kuergufa. The Indians are a fierce tribe of savages. The Indians who brought the news to Victoria remained five days encamped on the beach, but saw no sign of the boats or of the people from the wreck. The Indians from the villages, who are usually very curious about such matters, did not come near the spot. It now thought part or all of them are prisoners in the hands of these savages, the worst in British Columbia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 6.—An unauthenticated rumor is afloat that the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise have separated because of incompatibility of temper, and that the Princess is in a religious retreat near Windsor. The Marquis has gone abroad.

At a banquet last evening given to Peter John Locke King, Mr. Gladstone made a speech, which has been the occasion of much comment. In the course of his remarks, the Premier adverted to the Irish Educational bill, recently introduced in Parliament, and intimated that the Government would gladly accept all valuable amendments, and would even consent to modifications which would not better the bill, in order to avoid the adoption of any worse measure. In concluding his remarks upon this subject Mr. Gladstone said: "When the hour for the dissolution of the Ministry arrives, we will be ready to retire, but we will not needlessly abandon our posts."

At a meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, on Tuesday night, resolutions were unanimously adopted congratulating Prof. Tyndall on the success of his visit to the United States.

QUEENSTOWN, March 6.—The Purser of the steamer City of Paris, from New York to Liverpool, landed here to-night. He left his vessel eighty miles from this port with the steamer City of Brussels in tow, the latter having lost her rudder. The City of Brussels left Liverpool, Feb. 20, for New York.

SPAIN.

LONDON, March 6.—It is rumored that the Carlist leaders intend to raise a loan.

MADRID, March 6.—Olozaga, the Spanish Minister to France, notified Castelar that the representatives in Paris of the different Powers of Europe have decided to send a collective note to the Government of Spain declaring their belief that their respective Governments will cease to hold diplomatic relations with it in the event of a proclamation of a Federal Republic.

The debate of the bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was resumed yesterday in the Assembly.

LONDON, March 6.—Advices from Gibraltar states that 200 carbineers attached to the Spanish garrison at San Reque had unsuccessfully attempted to create a rising in favor of Don Carlos. The offenders have been imprisoned.

LONDON, March 6.—Thiers has recognized the belligerent rights of the Carlists in Spain. The impression grows in London that Don Carlos will succeed.

LONDON, March 6.—The Spanish Government has concluded to contract no new loan at present.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 6.—The Naturalization Treaty between Germany and the United States will probably be amended so as to provide that Germans who have returned from America, and remained two years at home, shall be considered to have renounced their rights as naturalized American citizens.

Through the orders of the police authorities, the strike of the cabmen has been brought to an end, greatly to the relief of the public.

BELGIUM.

LONDON, March 6.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Brussels reports that Capt. Curry, of the American vessel Agloma, which sailed recently from Antwerp for New York, carried away by force seven sailors belonging to the French schooner L'Africaine. An investigation into the affair has been set on foot, and dispatches been sent to the Consul-General of France at New York, advising him of the circumstances, and instructing him to watch for the arrival of the Agloma.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 6.—Thiers has recovered from his indisposition.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 6.—A report from Berlin says many Russian officers and diplomatists have left St. Petersburg for Asia. It is probable that the Khiva campaign will commence at an early day.

The Political Muddle in Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—To-night the Democrats and Liberal Republicans are mutually recriminating in regard to the conduct of their respective Municipal Conventions to-day. The Liberal Republicans say the Democrats, by adjourning without ratifying the nominations of the Liberal Convention, violated the terms of the coalition agreed upon by the Conference Committees of the two Conventions as understood by the Liberals. They claim, further, that the terms of the conference required that the nomination of neither body was really accomplished until after it received the formal ratification of the other Convention, and that, in adjourning without waiting for such ratification of the nomination of their candidates, the Democrats violated stipulation. The Democrats deny that the terms of the stipulation made at the conference for a division of offices admit of any such construction, and allege, on the other hand, that the act of entering into a conference dividing the offices was a virtual pledge of mutual support of the nominees by the contracting parties, and that a formal ratification was not required. They claim that the Liberals got the lion's share of nominations, ten out of eighteen. The Democratic nominees were ratified by the Liberals. The eighth, that for Mayor, the Liberals took no formal action on, but sent it back with a request that the Democrats would reconsider it. When the messenger arrived the Democratic Convention had adjourned. The Democrats nominated a Liberal Republican for Prosecuting Attorney. This office was the first given to the Liberals, but traded afterwards to the Democrats. The Liberal candidate followed the office to the other Convention, and succeeded in getting the nomination. The action of the Liberals in regard to Mayor appears to be the only point of difficulty which would be taken into account. The most important nominations were for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The Liberals for these offices chose two of their own party, two Republicans who voted for Grant, Judge J. B. Stallo and George Hoadley, and one not an active politician, Rufus King. All, however, were in the early Reform movement here. The Constitutional Convention ticket of both Conventions is made up of very able men. What the upshot will be no one can tell. The *Enquirer* will support the ticket, and favor reconciliation. Many think two or three days will bring all things right. Others fear a rupture, which will require all the work to be done over.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 6.—In the Assembly to-day, Mr. Hubbell, from the Select Committee on the bill giving the land-grant to the North Wisconsin Railroad Company, reported it back very concisely, and presenting its claim for favorable consideration, the bill thus having precedence. Mr. Barron, just at the close of the session, gave notice, in order that there might be no occasion for motions to postpone on account of the absent members, that, if it came up in its regular order, its friends would insist on its consideration and action thereon as soon as possible. The friends of this Company are more sanguine now than ever before, and will try to get a vote to-morrow, though not probably with success.

Mr. Gibbs, from the Select Committee on the Chicago & Pacific Air Line bill, submitted an elaborate report in its favor, with amendments.

Mr. Davis, from the Select Committee for building the Land Grant Road by the State Commissioners' bill, reported that it had had two sessions, but desired further time to report, and was granted till Monday evening.

Mr. Palmer, from the Select Committee on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Land Grant bill, stated that it had not had an opportunity to meet and act, on account of other pressing committee engagements, and he obtained an extension till to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

Other business was as follows: Senate bills passed to change the system of printing the State reports; to provide for levying a State tax of $321,110 for 1873. The bills were concurred in to change the management of the State Prison, and amend and consolidate all the laws concerning the same; appropriating $26,850 for finishing the State Capitol, protecting it against fires; the improvement of Capitol Park, and to restore the right of suffrage to citizens disfranchised for desertion; to amend the statutes relating to inquests on the dead; amending the general laws for the incorporation and government of fire and inland insurance companies; amending the laws for the incorporation of villages; amending the general law to define the meaning of term "Fire Department."

The Senate Railroad bill, proposing to raise the license-fee required from railroads from 3 to 5 per cent, was laid over till to-morrow.

A resolution for an investigation of the history and management of the Mineral Point Railway, with a view to the repeal of its charter, after some earnest remarks in its advocacy by Rowe and Robinson, who told how the Iowa County people had been swindled and oppressed by this corporation, was, on motion of the former, referred to the Railway Committee, with the bill offered as a substitute, empowering the Governor to appoint a Commissioner to take testimony on both sides, and report to the next Legislature, in order to enable that body to determine whether the State should, in view of the facts, take back the franchises and privileges granted by the charter.

The resolution indorsing the action of the Green County meeting of soldiers, Feb. 10, and favoring the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill before Congress, was referred to a select committee of soldiers, Messrs. Armstrong, Curtis, Persons, Lees, and Rankin.

A message was received from the Governor inclosing a communication from the War Department in regard to interference with the navigation of the Wisconsin River by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad bridges, which was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Thirteen Assembly bills passed, including: To amend the law of 1872 authorizing the formation of loan insurance companies, and to provide for the collection of ordinary taxes in cases where the ordinary means are unavailable on account of the resisted tax for railroad bond debt; appropriating $500 to encourage the introduction and artificial propagation of the better kinds of fish; to authorize incorporated villages to lay out, change, and open streets, alleys, and public squares.

Bills were killed: To require a license on dogs in all parts of the State; to require a diploma from a college or medical societies to practice medicine, surgery, or midwifery; to authorize the letting of the Crawford County printing to the lowest bidder; to appropriate $10,000 for the soldiers' monument in Capitol Park.

A bill for the deposit of the public moneys was laid over till Tuesday.

The Senate Railroad Committee will report, to-morrow, without recommendation, the Milwaukee & St. Paul and North Wisconsin Land-Grant bills, with an amendment giving a portion of the grant to the Chicago & Superior Air Line Company attached to both.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, March 6.—The Senate bill establishing two homœopathic chairs in the University of Ann Arbor passed the Senate to-day by 23 to 5, being supported in a strong speech by Senator Emerson, of Calhoun. The negative voters were Childs, Gray, Hinds, Isham, and Richardson. Two other bills were laid on the table in reserve, lest the House reject this bill. Senate bill 143, consolidating East and South Saginaw, passed both Houses, the vote in the Lower House standing 76 to 9. The Senate joint resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution, leaving the Legislature to fix the salaries of Executive and Judicial officers, passed the Senate to-day, Sparks, of Berrien, and Sumner, of Monroe, voting in the negative. The Senate bill law establishing an immigration commission was lost in the Senate by a vote of 13 to 14. Its reconsideration is probable. The bill is opposed by many Senators. The bill appropriating $66,000 for an Agricultural College, passed both Houses.

There was a debate on County Superintendency in the House this afternoon. The minority report, signed by one member of the Education Committee, the Hon. C. D. Luse, of Hillsdale, was submitted to the House this morning, condemning the County Superintendency as contrasted with the Township Inspector system.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

LANSING, Mich., March 6.—The House passed the Senate bill to apply $66,000 to the State Agricultural College for the payment of the expense of the State Board of Agriculture, for the President's house, and two Professors' houses, a library, and chemical laboratory. The House also passed the Senate bill annexing South Saginaw and certain territory, and consolidate the same with the City of East Saginaw, making a city of about 18,000 inhabitants, or a rival of Grand Rapids. If Saginaw City and Carrollton consolidate with them, as they undoubtedly will, they eventually will make a city of about 30,000 inhabitants, or the second city in the State. The Senate passed the Senate bill to provide for the appointment of two Professors of Homœopathy in the Medical Department of the Michigan University, and adopted a resolution submitting an amendment to the Constitution, leaving the salaries of Judges and State officers to be fixed by the Legislature.

INDIANA.

HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—The Senate amendments to the House bill to provide for the construction and maintenance of railroad crossings were concurred in.

The following bills were passed: To provide for refunding to certain counties the taxes illegally collected on the assessment of 1869; the Senate bill to amend the law for collection of taxes; the House bill to provide for the erection of a hospital for the insane in the northern part of the State, and making an appropriation of $40,000; the Senate bill to make the Soldiers' Home a home for soldiers' orphans and other orphans when this Home is not full, and permitting counties to send orphans, if their maintenance is provided for; the House bill allowing railroad companies to contract with each other for the use of their tracks; the Senate bill to amend the divorce laws, and the Senate bill fixing the salaries of Supreme Judges at $4,000; Civil, Circuit, and Supreme Court Judges at $3,000; Criminal Court, Indianapolis, at $2,000, and in counties of 40,000 inhabitants, at $2,500.

The bill to provide an experimental school for the instruction of idiotic and feeble-minded children was tabled by an unanimous vote, for the reason that parties interested in the sale of property belonging to the Deaf and Dumb Institute, for which the bill provided, had made threats of retaliation in regard to other bills, if certain members did not vote for its passage.

The Senate bill authorizing the incorporation of charitable or religious societies, and imposing upon them the power to hold $50,000 worth of property, passed.

The Senate amendments to the House bill amending the act authorizing the organization of savings-banks were concurred in.

The Senate concurred in the resolution for the purchase of American and English hand-books for the State Library.

SENATE.

The following bills were passed: The House bill providing appropriations for the geological survey of the State; to provide that the custody of all property belonging to the several townships shall be with the Trustees of said township, who shall report annually to the Auditor the income therefrom.

House bill supplemental to the Assessment law, providing a law of 3 per cent on the gross receipts of foreign insurance companies.

To authorize the employment of short-hand reporters, and the use of transcripts made by them in appeals.

The bill to regulate the meetings of Grand Juries, providing that the Grand Jury of each county shall meet twice in each year, giving Circuit Courts the power to empanel special juries when the business of the Court requires it.

The House bill to provide for the prosecution of offenses after making it apply to misdemeanors, and striking out "and information."

To require the Supreme Court reporter to publish, within ten months, all important decisions since 1847.

To define the offense of blackmailing.

To provide for procuring plans and specifications for a new State House, and report to the next General Assembly.

To provide that Clerks of Circuit Courts shall use all books, blank forms, and stationery heretofore furnished by the Common Pleas Courts, wherever practicable.

To provide for the establishment of the boundary line between Kentucky and Indiana, near Evansville, and to put officers of gravel road companies, who have become creditors, on an equality with other creditors.

The general and specific appropriation bills were read and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Revenue bill, the same as it passed the House, was ordered to a third reading.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 6.—In the House this afternoon a bill was introduced to subject the real and personal property of married women to a stay of judgment or decree ordered against them, on account of contracts entered into or debts made by them, giving them power and liability of separately suing and being sued. The bill to make the two weeks' publication of tax rates sufficient passed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 6.—The Local Option bill passed the Senate yesterday in the same shape as it left the House, with the exception of an amendment allowing Philadelphia until October to hold an election. It is stated that the Governor will sign the bill before the close of this week, and the subject will be submitted to a vote of the people of Allegheny County on the 28th inst. The contest promises to be a spirited one.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, March 6.—B. J. Brown, Democrat, was sworn in to-day as Senator from the Eighth District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Arbuckle, Republican. A bill passed the Senate abolishing the County Courts, and providing instead a Board of County Supervisors.

THE MODOCS.

The Peace Commission a Failure.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—A dispatch from Yreka says the news from the Indian country has created a great deal of surprise, as well as excitement, there. It is generally believed that Steele and his party only escaped from the treachery of the Modocs through the friendship of Scar-faced Charley. It will, doubtless, have to be fought out now in the lava-bed.

The following telegram was sent, and, by the order of the Peace Commissioners, furnished to the Associated Press:

HEADQUARTERS PEACE COMMISSIONERS, FAIRCHILDS, March 4, 1873.

To Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington:

The Modocs emphatically reject all offers and propositions. They propose to meet in full force Meacham and Applegate with six men unarmed in the lava-bed. This undoubtedly means treachery. We are still willing to meet them in conference, but not upon their terms. They have an accession of twenty-four warriors not Modocs. Without doubt we will send a message of protection to all who come out. The Commission is a failure. Instructions are coming. Time is of vast importance. The courier awaits.

(Signed), A. B. MEACHAM.

LATER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—John Doten, just arrived at Yreka from the front, reports that Judge Rosborough and E. Steele had been to Capt. Jack's camp for a long time, and were unable to make any compromise, the Indians being determined to fight. The terms offered by the Commissioners at last accounts were, that the Modocs should go on the Klamath reservation, where they had been before. Rather than do this, the Indians determined to fight. When Dotan left last night, orders had been given for the soldiers to prepare to march to the lava bed, and 300 would start immediately. The commanding officer is now determined to accept no terms but unconditional surrender.

Col. Sprague, Paymaster, stated for the front this morning with funds to pay the troops in the field.

It is believed now that nothing but fighting will satisfy Capt. Jack.

FIRES.

Destructive Conflagration in Blossburg, Pa.—Other Burnings.

CORNING, N. Y., March 6.—The business portion of Blossburg, Pa., was burned this morning. The fire originated in the cellar of the fancy store of May & Silverman. The cause is not known. Thirty-five buildings, containing about forty-five places of business, together with the Eagle Hotel, which comprises nearly the entire business portion of the town, was destroyed. Many of the buildings were occupied, above the first floor, by tenants. No one was injured. The loss will undoubtedly reach $100,000; insurance, $60,000.

BOSTON, Mass., March 6.—A fire occurred in Woburn Centre this evening, destroying six or seven dwelling-houses and stores, together with one church completely and another partially. The entire damage will amount to from $75,000 to $100,000, covered by insurance. The fire caught from a kerosene lamp left burning in a photographer's establishment.

VIRGINIA, Nev., March 6.—A fire, at 4 o'clock this morning, during a heavy storm, destroyed a third-class hotel and lodging-house, and three smaller dwellings, the inmates escaping in their night-clothes. A man endeavoring to save his children was badly burned. A boy aged 15, named James Niles, while attempting to save a lady who was supposed to be in the burning lodging-house, was fatally burned. The lady had escaped.

Ohio Dental Association.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The Mississippi Valley Dental Association, to-night, passed a resolution to hold its next session at St. Louis, on the first Wednesday in March, 1874.

The Convention, to-day, discussed professional topics, the most exciting of which was dental legislation, that is, whether State law should make the possession of a dental college diploma, or certificate from a board of examiners, a condition of practice as dentist. An effort is being made in the Ohio Legislature at present, to have the existing law, making such requirements, repealed.

A dispatch was received from Philadelphia stating that, on Monday last, the Supreme Court of the United States sustained a motion to vacate its own decree in the celebrated Gardner case for infringement of the Cummings hard-rubber patent. This decree was vacated on the ground of collusion.

To-morrow the Association elect officers, and adjourn in the evening. Its discussions have been animated and able.

Murdered for Money.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 6.—Two German girls, named Cornelia Chrisenton and Annetta Lawson, were murdered at "Smutty-Nose Island," one of the shoals, last night, by Lewis Wagner, who escaped. An ax was the weapon used in committing the tragedy. Wagner also attempted to kill Mrs. Huntress, sister to one of the girls, but she succeeded in getting away. Money was the object of the crime, but the murderer only got $15. Wagner left this city on the noon train for Boston.

BOSTON, March 6.—A man, supposed to be the murderer of the two German girls at "Smutty Nose" Island, Isle of Shoals, Portsmouth, N. H., was arrested in this city this evening. He says his name is Lewis Wagner, and that he is from Portsmouth, but knows nothing of the murder. He is a prisoner.

Obituary.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Gen. Cary H. Fry, Chief Paymaster of the Military Division of the Pacific, died here yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

The Bad Condition of Our Navy.

Views of a Distinguished Naval Officer.

Why We Backed Out of a War with Spain.

Evil Effects of "Protection" upon Our Naval Interests.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1873.

I held a conversation, a few days ago, with one of the most gallant and distinguished men in the army, whose name I shall not give, because he might be injured by the political harpies of that service.

"What is our relative position amongst the navies of the earth?" said I.

"We stand not above

THE SIXTH IN RANK.

Great Britain could whip all the navies of the earth to-day, one after the other. Her salvation lies in keeping up her commercial supremacy. I have seen a single vessel in her navy, in the China Seas, which could take, in detail, the whole American fleet, and beat every ship successively. The iron-clad to which I allude cost about $1,500,000, whereas we have just voted $3,000,000 to build ten ships. Next to England comes France in the perfectness of her navy. Russia and Spain have enormously improved their efficiency upon the seas. North Germany, since she has acquired seaports, has become very ambitious, and not only are her vessels-of-war remarkable, but her naval officers are of a remarkably shrewd and vigilant description.

EVEN TURKEY

has a better navy than the United States, strange as it may apear."

"Do you think that we are defenseless in our great cities by reason of the prostration of our navy?"

"Well, New York City might be defended, because of its remarkable natural defenses. A ship or two sunk in the channel, at the Narrows, or in the Lower Bay, would prevent an entire fleet from getting up to the city; but an iron-clad navy could go

RIGHT INTO BOSTON HARBOR,

or into Portsmouth or San Francisco. A few months ago, we barely missed getting into a war with Spain, and the State Department had really got us right in, when suddenly it was suggested that we examine our naval resources for the moment. Word was sent that three or four ships might be ready in twelve months, and two or three more in eighteen months. It is needless to say that

WE BACKED RIGHT OUT

of the war matter; and the Government to-day, if it knows anything, knows that even Spain could drive right into us, because nowadays men do not count, but mechanism in ships does all the business. Anticipating trouble with us on the Cuban account, Admiral Paolo, now Spanish Minister, visited the United States, and took an inventory of the armored navy. He had all the points; and, by George! we would have been humiliated in the estimation of the earth. You see, about 1864 or '65, we were the first naval power in the world, having gotten up the earliest iron-clads. But that navy was created for an emergency, constructed of green timber, and a late investigation shows that every shot fired into those old rotten iron-clads would have

CRUMBLED THE WHOLE FRAMEWORK.

The English and other foreigners built upon our suggestions, and they have made a series of ships which can steam 13 knots an hour. Prior to the war, our old wooden vessels were also the best afloat. The Minnesota, and such other great ships in the American navy, made good speed, and gave our sailors confidence; but, as we stand to-day, we must keep mum, or be terribly humiliated."

"What is the best opinion in the navy—I mean amongst the large and high-minded officers—on the proper method of building a ship-of-war, whether in a navy-yard or in private yards?"

"There is but one way," responded my informant, "of constructing a legitimate vessel-of-war, and that is

IN THE NATIONAL YARDS.

Private shipbuilders work only to complete a job, get their money, and show the ship, which will be good enough for a short period. But the greatest thing to be looked to in a ship-of-war is the timber, which must be thoroughly seasoned; for green timber warps, rots, and is unable to hold its outer armor in a very little time. The English build of that magnificent teak; and I have seen, in the Japanese Seas, one of Nelson's old ships, which had come out in eighty days from Great Britain, as sound and buoyant as he found it at Trafalgar. We built for an emergency, in private navy-yards, of green oak, which has no longevity. The corrupt shipbuilding interests of the country press forward whenever we want new ships, and,

UNDER THE TARIFF SYSTEM,

rob the Government, and, under the modern job system, carry off the prize from the navy-yards, where we should have work of the best class slowly and surely made. The tariff interests, in the estimation of the honest officers of the navy, will some day be our scorn as a people, and get us such a flogging that we will cut the throats of these jobbers in the public necessities. The great iron-clad ships of Russia, Prussia, and Spain have been built by the English, under free-trade, and the work superintended by Commissioners from the respective nations which wanted the vessels. We cannot build a ship-of-war for our lawful needs in any foreign ship-yard, without an act of Congress, and that act never will be granted under

THE HORRIBLE SYSTEM

of the modern tariff. I have heard naval men say that, if the United States got into a war, and was flogged out of its life, so that the whole bluster would be taken out of her, and we should have to begin, like France, from the bottom, and work out an honest salvation, we would be better off. Something calamitous is necessary to stop the unpatriotic excesses of our business people."

I asked the gentleman who spoke thus intelligently what the leading men of the navy thought of Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter.

"FOR ROBESON,"

said he, "there is such contempt that I do not care to relate the character of it. Instead of demanding, like a man, that Congress give the country a navy sufficient to protect us, he begs for everything, as if he were apologizing for making the demand.

ADMIRAL PORTER

reduced himself in the estimation of all men of courage when he wrote those sycophantic letters to the President. But he is equal to his position. He always was a shrewd, prying, suggestive fellow, and no portion of the navy has come under his supervision but he has improved it. There is no fear of him. Robeson is a mere shyster, and the civil head of the navy is the disgrace and contempt of every genuine officer in it. We have no navy whatever. Every one of those monitors and iron-clads built during the war is rotted, and an appropriation of $3,000,000 will do nothing more than build some fair iron-clad coasters for defense. GATH.

ARRESTED.

As soon as it became suspicioned that "straw" bail had been given in the case of Barron, the Tremont House robber, word was at once sent to the various stations to arrest the man who went his bail. Patrolman Patterson of the Union Street Station happened to know the gentleman, and in an hour had arrested and safely imprisoned him.

Prince Peter Bonaparte and His Wife.

It has been very generally remarked that Prince Peter Bonaparte was not present at the funeral of Napoleon; the Paris *Figaro* now announces that he was compelled to remain at home in consequence of a severe attack of rheumatism. Princess Peter Bonaparte, his wife, is a celebrated modiste in London, and she, with her children, was present at Camden House. Prince Bonaparte received, under the Empire, a stipend of 100,000 francs a year; now he is entirely supported by his wife, and is obliged to live in France, as he cannot endure the English climate. Madame's business house, in New Bond street, London, bears this inscription: "Madam N. P. Bonaparte, who, in spite of the opposition shown her earlier by the Bonapartists, rejoices in numerous and distinguished customers." The Princess employs twenty seamstresses, and after her day's work is over returns to her small house in Park Lane, where she instructs her two children, one a handsome boy of fourteen years named Roland, and Jeanne, a young daughter. Every month Madame B., with her children, goes to France to visit her husband, Prince Peter.

THE BANDITS OF LILLE.

An Extraordinary Trial.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing on Feb. 10, says: A hideous page is being added to the French Assize Court annals. Were there such a thing as a digest of the criminal records of the whole world, it could not furnish a more horrible trial than what is unfolded in the indictment against nine ruffians now standing on their trial at Lille on a capital charge, coupled with other disgusting ones. The accused parties—some of whom are not quite out of their teens, while others are middle-aged men—are, with two exceptions, mechanics and factory "hands." The two who verge upon the bourgeois class are respectively 35 and 36 years old. One of them is a professor of gymnastics, and it would appear was in a position to earn a good income honestly. The other is an employe of the octroi, and, the indictment states, made use of his uniform to secure to himself and his fellow-prisoners impunity in the execution of a system of ... and piracy which has gone on since 1869. To understand thoroughly the revolting case, some knowledge of French legislation on what the code styles offenses against public decency is necessary. Now, the ... with which the band of the Lille "Bois de Boulogne" operated was precisely this legislation, and the police rules of Parent-Duchatelet, which are applied to large towns. These rules are the terror of women and girls of the lower classes, who know that if they are once brought within their range they will be social outlaws for the rest of their days. The banditti of the Lille Bois de Boulogne numbered over twenty persons, eleven of whom have escaped into Belgium and Germany. They systematically divided among them the parts they were to play in hunting down their prey. Generally speaking, their richest harvest was reaped in the long summer evenings, when the townspeople of Lille went out to breathe a little pure air in the park lying along the canal, and between the glacis of the walls and the citadel. If by any chance in the gloaming a sentimentally disposed couple lingered in secluded spots, two or three of the gang rushed upon them, collared them, and accused them. If injured innocence protested, false witnesses started up, apparently by chance, who pretended to belong to the police. Official medals were produced, which in the dusk were not very clearly visible, and, finally, the octroi employe came forward to prove the charge. The situation thus created was appalling. If, during the last eighteen months of the Empire, the man accused had "political opinions," he felt that he was lost. Poor women or work-girls were terrified lest they should be placed perforce in the registry of vice, and respectable women trembled for fear of the scandal which would ensue if their misadventure should be made public. It seems incredible that an important town like Lille could have been terrorized, as the indictment states it was, by the bushrangers who demanded hush-money without stint from their male victims, and went to the last extremity of outrage with their female ones. The octroi employe is charged with having boasted that 500 Lilloises passed in four years through his and his accomplices' hands. That the boast had a very solid substratum of fact cannot be doubted. What led to the prosecution of this corporation of crime was a murder committed on the person of a German mechanic named Havez, and an attempt to outrage his sweetheart, Octavie Kenent, a very decent girl it appears, of the age of 17. They were engaged to be married in a fortnight from the evening on which they were attacked in the park. Three men flung themselves on Havez, and, under pretext of hauling him off to the lock-up, dragged him to the bank of the canal where, according to the indictment, they strangled him and then threw him into the water. Octavie, who was both strong and swift of foot was assaulted by three others. She at once saw that they must be false policemen, and made desperate resistance. Her determined attitude frightened them back for a moment. Profiting by this opportunity, she rushed in the direction of the park-ranger's house, crying out for help as she ran. She got up to it before they could overtake her, and then they turned round and fled. Fortunate was it for her that they did so, for there was nobody inside the house to answer her knocks and cries. But she got safe home, and told her father and mother what had happened. They gave the alarm, and, when Havez was missed from his work a murder was at once suspected. On dragging the canal, the body of the young German was found by the police. It was badly beaten, as if with a club, and the garoting operation had been performed by means of the sleeves of his blouse, which were knotted tight round his neck. Those of the bandits who are not accused of murder will be tried with closed doors. The case excites intense interest in Lille.

Wisconsin Politics.

MADISON, March 6.—The Democratic members held a caucus, this morning, and appointed a committee of seven to confer with their State Central Committee in relation to the nomination of a candidate in opposition to the Hon. Erasmus Cole for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

DEATHS.

CASEY—On Thursday, March ..., at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Thomas P. and Kate Casey, aged 3 years, 8 months, and 21 days.

Funeral from residence of parents, No. 66 Blue Island-av., on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

WILBUR—In this city, March 5, of heart-disease, John B. Wilbur, aged 71; formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo and New York City papers please copy.

DEUCHAR—In this city, March ..., William H., eldest son of Alexander and ... Deuchar, aged 26 years.

Funeral from No. 162 West Harrison-st., Friday, March 7, at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

Philadelphia and Toronto papers please copy.

DALY—On the 5th inst., Sarah ..., beloved child of Bryan and Mary Daly.

Funeral at 263 North Market-st., at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

SALTER—In this city, on the morning of the 6th inst., Annie D., aged 5 years and 3 days, youngest daughter of George W. and Annie Salter.

Newark, N. J., and St. Louis papers please copy.

NASON—In this city, on 5th ult., of acute bronchitis, Bennie, infant son of A. W. and Emily M. Nason, aged 6 months and 18 days.

Buried at Sandusky, O.

CAMPBELL—In this city, Thursday, at 38 Wright-st., James Campbell.

Funeral Saturday, from residence, at 1½ o'clock. Friends are invited.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

1,800 Lots of Household Goods,

Parlor, Library, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Show Cases, Office Desks, Sewing Machines, Mirrors, English Crockery (Edwards'), Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Pianos, 50 Rolls Carpet (to close out). Sale on three floors.

On SATURDAY, March 8, at 9½ o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

162 WEST ADAMS-ST.

Chattel Mortgage Sale
BY AUCTION.
THE ENTIRE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of House No. 162 West Adams-st., on FRIDAY MORNING, March 7, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Brussels and Wool Carpets, Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, &c.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

By J. M. REYNOLDS.

J. M. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer, will sell, FRIDAY, March 7, at 10 o'clock, at 199 LaSalle-st.,
100 Doz. Paring and Slicing Knives,
2 Cases Imported Shells,
1 1-2 Doz. Bed Springs and Mattresses,
Furniture, Stoves, &c., &c.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Regular Weekly Sales at our Salesroom, 157 Dearborn-st., every Wednesday, at 3 o'clock p. m. Particulars at the office. Bring in your list. Special attention given to out-door sales.

WEDNESDAY, March 5, will be sold three ¼ acre Lots in the South Shore Subdivision, in the immediate vicinity of the proposed line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, with other property. T. S. FITCH & CO.

BANKRUPT SALE.

At Auction, of Wines, Liquors, and Empty Barrels, Bottles, &c., at 221 West Randolph-st., Monday, March 10, at 10 a. m.
R. E. JENKINS, Assignee.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

100,000 CIGARS AT AUCTION,
Friday, March 7, at 10 a. m., at store,
NOS. 31 AND 33 SOUTH CANAL-ST.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, AND unfurnished rooms, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien, 153 Dearborn-st. Transient, $1 to $1 per day.